THE

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR World

JNE-JULY, 1953

Topics for July and August

Endeavorers Pledge Allegiance To Christ And The Church

LIBRARY
SCHOOL
RELIGION

Thousands Expected At Convention In Denver

Librarian
Mr. Jay Stillson Judah
Pacific Schoolof Religion
1798 Scenic Avenue
Berkeley 9, California

G Mar 54

For Christ and th

Coming to You by Way of

The General Secretary

What Value Conventions?

It's convention time!

Another International Convention — Denver, June 22-27 — will soon be history. Hundreds of Christian Endeavor conferences and conventions are being conducted by district, state and provincial unions. Tremendous energy, thought and planning are put into these events. Are they worth it all? There is no doubt that the answer is "yes" when you know the results. Many wonderful reports of decisions for Christ, rededication and consecration for full-time Christian service come to the International Headquarters. I personally shall ever be indebted to a man who gave me $7.00 so I could attend my first Christian Endeavor conference.

Dr. Gene Stone

The convention in Denver will be a turning point in the lives of a host of youth and will give a great impetus in the advancement of the Kingdom.

Here is the thrilling testimony of a youth preparing for the gospel ministry:

"Before I attended the Toronto Christian Endeavor Convention I never had any intentions of going to a college or preparing for full-time service in a church vocationg. Now I am planning my grauation from college as a result of that convention. The Grand Rapids' Convention has influenced my life also."

Attempting Great Things

With the launching of the United Advance Christian Endeavor is again attempting great things. As it engages in these efforts "for Christ and the Church" it can expect great things from God.

Our plea is that Endeavorers and friends of youth in North America will pray, give and work so that Christian Endeavor may be equal to its opportunity.

OUR COVER

Officers of the Intermediate Christian Endeavor Union of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, are shown at recent installation service. They are (left to right) Lois McConomy, Marie Moore, Peggy Howland, Joan Riffel, Tony Campolo, and Doris Maul. Photo by Bill McEachern.

President Eisenhower

A recent issue of *Christian Herald* magazine stated in an article that President Dwight D. Eisenhower is the most religious of our presidents.

It was my privilege to see him with members of the Associated Church Press in April. What he had to say to our group convinced me he is a deeply spiritual man and vitally concerned about the religious life of our people. It is certainly in order that we remember President Eisenhower often in our prayers.

Annual Meetings

Annual meetings of the Board of Trustees and Corporation of the International Society are scheduled to be held in Denver, Colorado, during the time of the International Convention. The trustees will meet June 23 at 2 p. m. in the Cosmopolitan Hotel. The Corporation session will be June 24 at 2 p. m. in the same hotel.

"This Is Your Life"

Don Defore, star of radio and TV, was the subject of Ralph Edwards' show "This Is Your Life" May 5. On that coast-to-coast program Don Defore told the tremendous audience of the time when he was president of his Christian Endeavor society in Iowa.

About People You Know

William J. von Minden, auditor of the International Society, has been elected president of the New Jersey Certified Public Accountants Association.

Dr. Reuben H. Mueller, member of the Executive Committee of International Society, and executive secretary of Christian Education of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, will be the recipient of the Doctor of Laws degree from North Central College, Naperville, Ill., at the commencement in June. Dr. Mueller sailed May 26 for Europe to visit annual conferences, churches and youth camps in Germany, Switzerland and France.

Guy P. Leavitt, member of the Board of Trustees of International Society and editor of *The Lookout,* was presented with the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Kentucky Christian College May 15.

Allan J. Blair, chairman of Christian Endeavor's United Advance Committee and a member of the Executive Committee of International Society, was a commissioner at the 165th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. at Minneapolis, Minn., which met May 28 through June 3.

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The Voice of Christian Endeavor

JUNE-JULY ● 1953

Volume 68, Number 10

Daniel A. Poling .....Editor-in-Chie
Gene Stone .....Edito
Bert H. Davis .....Associate Edito
Harold E. Westerhoff .....Publishe
Ernest R. Bryan, **Earle W. Gates**, **Raymond M. Veh** ..... Contributin Editors

A member of Associated Church Press

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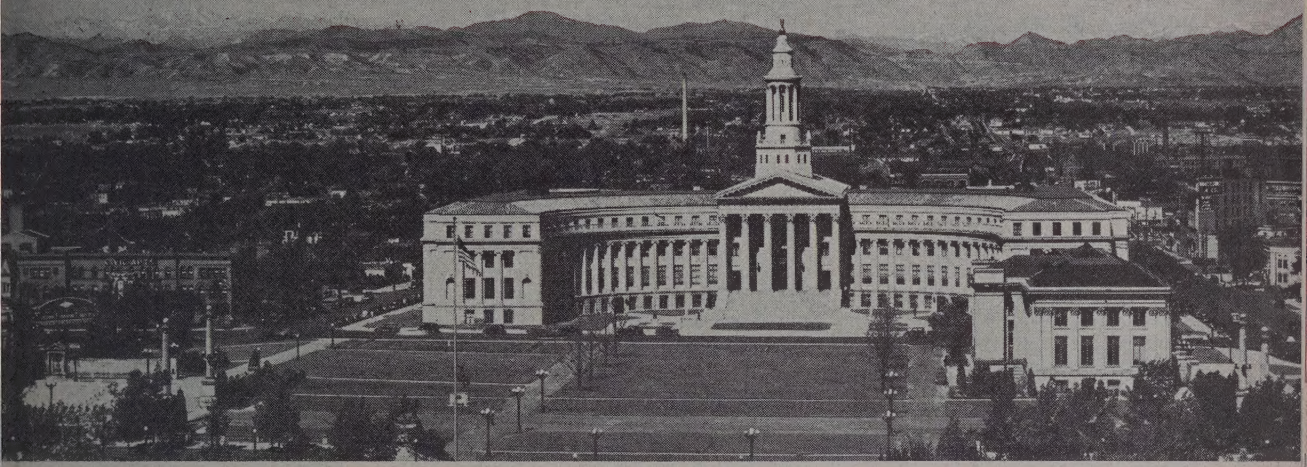
Welcome To Denver



ousands of North American Youth Expected to Attend Con- vention June 22-27

he trek to Denver will soon be on!

hristian youth from all parts of rth America have their calendar ked "Destination Denver" which ns participating in the 42nd Inter- onal Christian Endeavor Convention the Capital City of Colorado June 27.

egistrations for the convention are ing in fast at International Head- rters, 1201 East Broad Street, Co- bus, Ohio, where information can eceived concerning hotel and hous- accommodations. A committee in city of Denver has worked out plans reby many youth be able to re- e hospitality in es at the rate of per night. The stration fee for convention is $4.

lmost every wn vehicle of sportation will g the delegates to ver.

special Fellow- Tour of the In- onal Society es Philadelphia, sylvania, June 19 r the supervision . Allen Tucker. This group will spend time sight-seeing on the way and following the convention will visit Sun Valley, Idaho, and Yellowstone National Park.

A tour party from the Great Lakes Region will leave Chicago late in the afternoon of June 20. This group will be under the leadership of Julian Moran, vice-president of International Society in charge of the Great Lakes Region. This party will join the International tour unit at LaSalle, Colorado, June 20 and will continue a sihgt-seeing tour, arriving in Denver the afternoon of June 22.

The convention in the mile-high city of Denver comes exactly a half century after the last International Convention was held in that city. Thousands of Christian Endeavorers gathered in Denver July 9-13, 1903, when the meetings were held in an immense circus tent. A near tragedy occurred when a freak wind picked up the giant canvas which collapsed on the whole assembly. No one, fortunately, was injured.

In the Year of Our Lord 1953 sessions of the Christian Endeavorers will be in hotels, churches, the City Auditorium, the Red Rocks Amphitheater, and in other lacations. There will be mass meetings, a "school" with numerous classes, conferences, banquets, luncheons, state and junior conventions, a Youth Assembly meeting, denominational sessions, tours, outings, and other attractions.

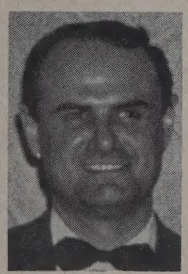
Outstanding Christian leaders from all parts of North America and around the world will bring inspiration to Young America.

Christian Endeavor's new biennial theme, "Forward With Christ," will be presented by Dr. Ernest R. Bryan, president of International Society Monday evening.

It is expected that the Red Rocks Amphitheater on the outskirts of Denver will be taxed to its capacity of 10,000 for the musical evening on Tuesday when there

(Please see next page)

Governor McKeldin To Receive Special Citation — President Bryan to be Keynoter



Dr. J. Wilson Byers Ralph E. May Hon. Quigg Newton Hon. Dan Thornton

Leaders Extend Greetings . . .

Christian Endeavor and civic officials in cool, colorful Colorado have assured delegates to the International Convention a very friendly welcome. Special word has come from Dr. J. Wilson Byers, vice-president of the International Society of C. E. in charge of the Rocky Mountain Region; Ralph E. May, president of the Colorado C. E. Union; Honorable Quigg Newton, mayor of Denver, and Honorable Dan Thornton, governor of Colorado.

Program With A Purpose

Schedule of Sessions

42nd International Christian Endeavor Convention

DENVER, COLORADO - JUNE 22-27

MASS MEETINGS

Monday —

Dr. Ernest R. Bryan
President, International Society

Tuesday —

Musical Program
Dorothy Maynor
Todd Duncan
Fort Collins Symphony

Wednesday —

Dr. Louis H. Evans
Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Hollywood, California

Thursday —

Hon. Theodore R. McKeldin
Governor of Maryland

Friday —

Convention Fellowship Banquet

Saturday —

Dr. Daniel A. Poling
President, World's C. E. Union

QUIET HOUR SERVICES

Tuesday and Wednesday —

Dr. Clyde W. Meadows
Vice-President, International Society

Thursday and Friday —

Dr. Daniel A. Poling
President, World's C. E. Union

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Tuesday through Saturday —

Two class periods and general assembly with many conferences on Bible Study, evangelism, Citizenship, program and activity helps.

ADDITIONAL FEATURES

Junior Convention — Youth Assembly — Mammoth Parade — Communion Service — Denominational Meetings, State Conventions—Recreation and Sight-seeing.

Dr. Louis H. Evans and Dr. Daniel A. Poling to Address Mass Meeti

in Colorado's Capital City — Great Musical Planned at Red Rc

(Continued from page 3.)

will be selections by Dorothy Maynor, soprano, and Tod Duncan, baritone. These artists are world famous for their concerts. They will be accompanied by the Fort Collins Symphony of which Will Schwartz is conductor and J. Wilson Byers is president.

Dr. Louis H. Evans, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood, California, the largest Presbyterian congregation in the world, will preach Wednesday evening. Dr. Evans September 1 becomes "Minister-at-Large" with the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

"Golden Rule" Governor Speaks

A great Citizenship Night is planned for Thursday, June 25, when Governor Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland will speak and will be given International Youth's Distinguished Service Citation. The presentation will be made by Dr. Daniel A. Poling and Mrs. Joseph Holton Jones, former recipients.

According to an article in the June issue of CHRISTIAN HERALD entitled "Golden Rule Governor," it is said that Ted McKeldin "gets his religion and politics all mixed up." The story reveals that in Mr. McKeldin's Annapolis office a large print of a painting of the head of Christ dominates the scene. During his distinguished career Governor McKeldin, it is stated, has found time to run a Sunday school of 400 pupils.

Winners in the Christian Citizenship Award Contest will be honored at the Thursday night session. First award goes to Dortha Tillman, former president of the Denver District Christian Endeavor Union.

The outstanding feature for fellowship during the convention will be the banquet Friday evening in the Shirley-Savoy Hotel. More than thousand are expected to attend when Arch McQuilkin will be Toastmaster and there will be youth speeches.

At the closing session Saturday, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, will speak. Dr. Poling has just returned from a six weeks tour of the world. He flew 34,765 miles, visited thosands of American troops in Japan and Korea, and had conferences with Christian Endeavor leaders in Honolulu, Japan, India, Lebanon-Syria, and the United Kingdom.

Besides the United States proper and Canada, delegates are expected from Hawaii and Mexico. Rev. Ithiel V. Master, former Christian Endeavor vice-president of India, will be among the leaders.

(Please turn to page 31, col. 2.)

WILLIAM EARL MARTIN
Denver Convention Chairman

Executive Committee

The executive committee of the general convention unit in Denver incl the following:

General Chairman ..... W. Earl Ma
Co-chairman ..... Dr. W. C. Smole
Co-chairman .... W. B. (Scotty) McL
Consultant ..... Aksel Nie
Consultant ..... Lewis
Consultant ..... Dr. J. Wilson B
Vice-chairmen ..... Hazel Cu
Ralph E. May, Dr. Kelly O'N
Howard Palm, and Otis She
Treasurer ..... Arthur Bal
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Virginia Hu
Executive Secretary .... Margaret W
Chaplain ..... Rev. Clark Bo

Committee Chairmen

The sub-committes active in prep tion for the convention and those serve as chairmen are:

Banquet and meals .. Mrs. Virginia Hu
Halls and exhibits ..... Jack St
Decorations ..... Mrs. Robert Mo
Finance ..... Otis She
Hospitality ..... Leslia Am
Housing —
Homes .... Mr. and Mrs. Harold D
Hotels ..... Hazel C
Literature ..... Jane E
Music ..... David Glism
Parade ..... Eldon M
Publicity —
Newspapers ..... Robert Mo
Radio and TV ..... Robert Sh
Posters ..... W. B. (Scotty) McL
Store window displays .... Joyce A
Registrations ..... Melvin Red
Registration records .... Jacqueline W
Transportation ..... Oscar C
Ushering ..... H. E. J. Sch

Christian Endeavor Around The World

by Daniel A. Poling

President, World's Christian Endeavor Union

ON A SEVEN WEEKS MISSION which took me first to Korea, Japan d Formosa, where I visited our chapns and troops through the Easter seaon, I was privileged to meet with our ristian Endeavor leaders in Honolulu, pan, India, Lebanon, Syria, Italy and e United Kingdom.

Also I visited 32 children's homes d orphanages which are supported by ristian Children's Fund, Inc. nong these, orphanages are ree CHRISTIAN HERALD phanages, two on the Island Formosa and one in Hongng. More than 14,000 orlaned boys and girls are cared r by the Christian Children's nd, which maintains or supts in whole or part 105 mes and orphanages in 23 untries. Eighty-two percent the nearly 400 boys and girls the CHRISTIAN HERALD aith-Love Home" in Hongng are the orphans of Comnist brutality and murder in nton and South China. Some the stories associated with ese little ones simply beggar scription.

In Honolulu I sat down again th Walter Nomura and a mber of our associates who de our first Pacific Area Conence so great a success. They k forward to the coming of stor Makito from Japan. The mer President of the Japese Christian Endeavor Un- plans to spead a year in evangelistic ort in the Hawaiian Islands. Rev. kito will speak especially to Japase Christians and to Christian Endeavers of Janpanese descent.

JAPAN . . .

In Tokyo I met at lunch, and also several later conferences, our Japase Christian Endeavor associates who port continuance of the expanding ogram which has followed World ar II. Here, too, the emphasis is upon uth evangelism, but with intensified organizational and training activities. I was gratified, as are our older associates, Bishop Abe, Dr. Ebisawa and Mr. Hata, with the coming of younger leaders to places of responsibility.

INDIA . . .

In Madras I had an afternoon conference and a dinner meeting with President Jacob, Vice-President Tychicus, Treasurer Isaac and Travelling Secretary Doraisawmy. We discussed at some length the program of India Christian Endeavor and the enlarged opportunity that has come to our movement as a result of the close relationship now established between Christian Endeavor and the United Church of South India. There is a new understanding of the unique ministry of Christian Endeavor now available to the United Church.

The Rt. Rev. A. J. Appasawmy, one of the fourteen Bishops of the United Church of South India, is chairman of the committee that recommended to all pastorates the starting of Christian Endeavor societies wherever there is no other form of youth work. In his report the Bishop commented that to attempt to start Youth Fellowships and to draft a program of activities for such Fellowships was found an 'unnecessary waste of time and energy when we could profitably make use of the existing tried program available . . . Christian Endeavor, which is one of the proved active agencies of the Church for work among the young for many years and could easily be adopted in all our churches . . . The interdenominational and international aspect of the movement is considered to be the best suited for the Church of South India at the present sitting," etc., etc.

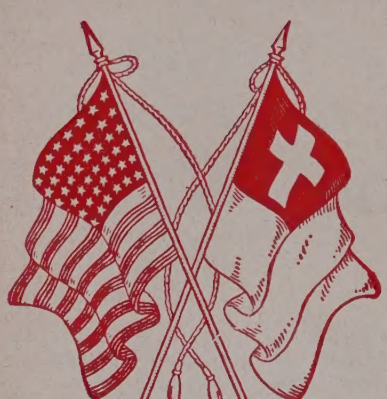
The Rt. Rev. A. M. Hollis, Bishop in Madras, who was Moderator of the Church of South India, presided when the following resolution was passed:

"It was resolved to ask the authorities of the Church of South India to see how the whole youth activities in the Church of South India could be liked up with the World's Christian Endeavor Union. It was further resolved the Rev. Solomon Doraisawmy (Travelling Secretary, All-India- Christian Endeavor Union) be recognized for all the youth activities in the Church of South India." This action is unprecedented in the history of our India Christian Endeavor movement. It places upon the World's Union added responsibility. Travelling Secretary Doraisawmy has been formally released by the Church of South India for his Christian Endeavor activities. He is a young man of very great promise, with deep devotion and dedicated to service for Christ and the Church. Already he has travelled widely and made new and vital contacts for Christian Endeavor.

(Please turn to page 8, col. 1.)

Dr. Poling Confers With India Leaders

The President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union is shown with officers of the movement in India. Seated (left to right) are Rev. John A. Jacobs, president; Dr. Poling, Rev. E. Tychicus, vice-president. Standing (left to right) are James D. Isaac, treasurer, and Rev. Solomon Doraiswamy, traveling secretary and editor of India C. E. magazine.



Ann Fulton Writes:

A Letter To Her Congressman

Subject:

I SPEAK FOR CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

(Miss Fulton of Richmond, Virginia, received second award in the Christian Endeavor Christian Citizenship Award Contest on the basis of this letter and her citizenship activities.)

Dear Sir:

In this time of crisis throughout our entire world I would like to take advantage of one of my privileges as a citizen, that of expressing my thoughts and ideas to you, my Congressman.

I believe that what we of the United States need in our government is Christian Citizenship. Since January the twentieth we have seen efforts made to bring this about in the highest office of our land; however, we must have Christian Citizenship from the loftiest branch right down to the deepest roots. Not until the man on the street, farm, in the factory, office, and everyone else realizes his deep responsibility as a citizen, accepts it, and applies to it the teachings and principles of Jesus Christ will America begin to solve her problems.

It was once said that America was great because she was good, and if America ever ceased to be good, she would cease to be great. A great many things have happened in our beloved country since that statement was made. Science has made incredible progress in many fields, so that our way of life has been altered much. With these changes and this progress we have gotten away from God. In getting away from God we have gotten away from many of those things which were good, upright and honest. But most of all we have gotten away from the strength which helped us hold fast to the good and right.

One of our basic American institutions, the home, has contributed to this laxness in morals. In so many homes the children are not taught to cling always to the right —frequently the example set by the parents is anything but good! With so much divorce and "I don't care" attitude in the homes of America, little can be expected of the coming generations if something isn't done now! We must take God back into our homes and practice there and elsewhere His teachings and principles.

Know Your Government

I often wonder if the great majority of young people today know as little about the local, state, and national governments as I do. Most of us learn a great deal about our national government in school and by means of radio, television, and the press. Local and state governments, however, are much less publicized. Almost any school child knows the number of senators, representatives, cabinet members, and justices of the Supreme Court; few know how many members there are in the legislative branch of their state and local governments. Finding out about our local, state, and national government is necessary if we are to become better citizens. We *must* know our government!

Do we practice citizenship in our recreation? Is our recreation wholesome? Frequently we take the attitude that recreation is only something to take up the time which we have on our hands. We have no purpose in what we do except to while away the time! In the area of recreation there are many doors through which we may go; we must be able to pick and choose the right ones. Our recreation should re-create, not wreck-reate us; and in it we must be good citizens, Christian citizens.

Discard Prejudices

One of the paramount questions which we young people must settle is that of prejudice. For each of us that prejudice will probably be different, as our backgrounds and the localities where we live vary. In general our prejudices concern race, religion, and nationalities. If we stop to think, it seems ironic that many Americans came to this country to escape just such prejudice. We must remember that we are all children of God and must in His world as brothers in Christ Je

We also have the problem of alc and narcotics. We have no right to do harm to anything which God has cre He has created us and we should not our bodies and minds by the use of t harmful and evil things. We must know harmful effects which alcohol and narc have upon us and then be bold enoug say, "No!" Fancy advertising also l many young people to take up the hab smoking which is very expensive. Eac us individually must make his decision rely upon God for the strength to a by that decision.

Combat Communism

Our greatest problem as youth toda that of Communism; however, it is ours alone, it is everyone's. If we ar combat Communism we must first k what it is and what it stands for. C munists are out to win the world bec they know that they cannot survive if t is any freedom anywhere. Commun which began as a system under w property was owned by the state but w today (Russian style) is the system w the lives of the people are controlled the Party leaders, must be combatted if are to remain a free people with indivi liberties.

"The youth of today are the leader tomorrow." What, then, is our respo bility? First, we must begin by being g citizens *now!* We must observe laws, sc rules and regulations, participate in affairs, encourage adults to vote and an active interest in their government. must be preparing ourselves to take place of the veterans who are now serv We must be good citizens at home, school, in the community, in our recreat and in our every activity. More than though, we must be Christians in everyth we do and say. We cannot separate religion from everything else. We n apply our faith to all that we do. T Mr. Congressman, is the beginning young and old alike, to be good citi and Christians at the same time—all time.

Very truly yours,

ANN S. FULTON

IT'S IN . . . THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The letter written by Ann Fulton in the Christian Citizenship Award Contest has been placed in The Congressional Record of the United States Congress of May 11 and 12.

The prize-winning letter was put in the official journal by Congressman J. Vaughn Gary of the Third Virginia District. In his remarks in the House of Representatives in Washington, D. C., Congressman Gary said, "I think this letter is outstanding as an indication of the thinking of our youth of today."

Christian Endeavor's Slogan. . .

Join The United Advance

Thousands to Share in Forward Movement - New Headquarters Under Construction

"Fall in!"

That's the call sounded for recruits to et into action in Christian Endeavor's nited Advance.

Thousands of alumni, Christian En-eavorers and friends are expected to articipate in the campaign officially unched in May to secure $112,000 for pansion of work to aid the spiritual ves of youth in America and around e world.

Rapid progress is being made on the nstruction of the new headquarters ilding of Christian Endeavor in Co-mbus, Ohio, which is the first step in e new efforts to meet the opportunities today. The new, modern, functional-pe structure is expected to be occupied ptember 1.

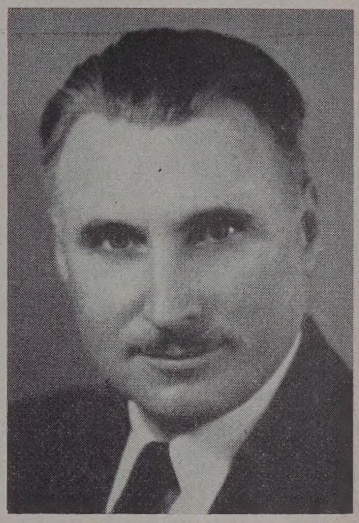
Opportunity is being given to indi-duals, societies and unions to donate ricks" for the erecting of the new pitol in Columbus and other projects. great number of Endeavorers have pressed enthusiasm for the United Ad-nce objectives and splendid responses eady have been received although the mpaign is only in its early stages.

With the sale of the present head-quarters property at 1201 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio, and with ad-vance gifts of friends, nearly half of the $112,000 is in hand.

Dr. Ernest R. Bryan, president of In-ternational Society, has stated that the objectives of the United Advance are as follows:

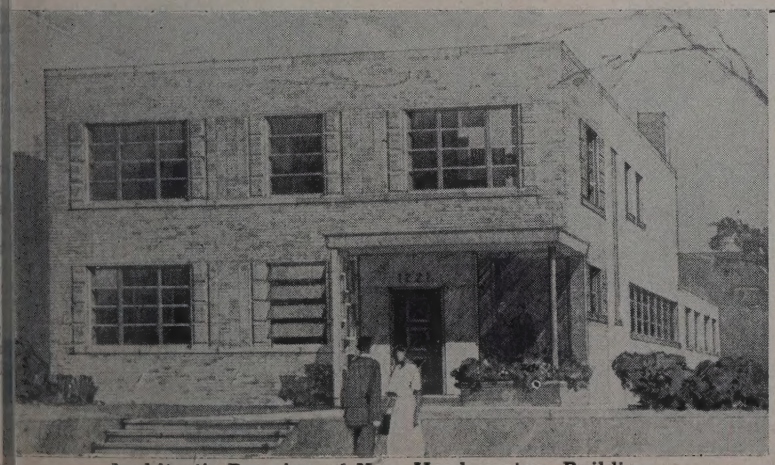
- Provide a new functional-type head-quarters in Columbus, Ohio.
- Help in constructing a new head-quarters in India.
- Completely liquidate mortgages on Co-lumbus properties.
- Extend World Union projects in Japan and other countries.
- Help continue the Crusade for Christ-ian Citizenship.
- Produce an expanded line of books and other literature.
- Extend Christian Endeavor's World Friendship Crusade.
- Enlarge the service of the International Society.

Allan J. Blair is chairman of the committee for The Advance. He is a member of the Executive Committee of International Society and a former president of the New Jersey C. E. Union. He is president of the Y.M.C.A. of Passiac, N. J., and is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of that city.



ALLAN J. BLAIR
Chairman, United Advance

The committee that has planned for the erection of the new Headquarters on the property adjoining the present one is chairmaned by Carroll M. Wright.



Architect's Drawing of New Headquarters Building

I WISH TO SHARE

In thankfulness to God for His blessings and desiring to be of service in expanding and making more effective the work of Christian Endeavor in North America and around the world, I am glad to join the United Advance by making the following contribution:

☐ $10 ☐ $25 ☐ $50 ☐ $100

NAME (Please Print) .....

STREET ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... ZONE .... STATE.....

Mail To

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR
1201 East Broad Street, Columbus 5, Ohio

B. McClain Cochran Joins Keystone State Staff

B. McClain Cochran

After a career as an administrator in education "Mac" Cochran has decided to go into full-time Christian work as a vocation.

July 1, "Mac" will become the field secretary of the Pennsylvania Christian Endeavor Union, of which Warren G. Hoopes is general secretary. Mr. Cochran is now a vice-president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor and is chairman of the Educational Committee. For two years he was associate president of International Society.

"Mac" was born in Pennsylvania and graduated from West Chester State Teachers College in 1941. He served as assistant headmaster at West Nottingham Academy, at National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C., and at Washington and Lee High School, Arlington, Virginia, where he was assistant principal for two years. In 1950 he became supervising principal of three elementary schools in Arlington. Pennsylvania's Field Secretary-Elect is married and the father of three children.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AROUND THE WORLD

(Continued from page 5, col. 3)

He is wholeheartedly supported by our longtime faithful leaders of India Christian Endeavor: President Jacob, Vice President Tychicus, General Secretary Albert and Treasurer Isaac.

LEBANON . . .

In Beirut I found a Sunday evening audience of more than 400 Christian Endeavorers, with their pastors, awaiting me after a six hour plane delay in my arrival. Two days later, following my return from Jerusalem and Jordan, I met with nearly 50 of our Christian Endeavor Union leaders and officers. The new Christian Endeavor summer camp and conference headquarters in the Lebanon Mountains, high above the city, is an inspiring sight. Nowhere in the world has Christian Endeavor demonstrated a greater spirit of sacrifice than in Lebanon, and nowhere in my round-the-world journey have I found more inspiring returns on the investment of faith and service by our Christian Endeavor leaders.

ITALY AND ENGLAND . . .

In Rome I met again with Pastor Alberto Comba, and in London I had an extended conference with the Rev. Andrew Wright, General Secretary of the British Christian Endeavor Union and General Secretary of the World's Christian Endeavor Union with responsibility for the vast Eastern Area of our movement. While he faces a rather serious transportation problem in connection with vigorously supported plans to bring a representative delegation from the United Kingdom and Europe to our World's Convention which meets in Washington, D.C., next summer, he is not a man to be thwarted! It is our hope, too, that within the next few months, travel conditions for our British Christian Endeavor associates may be greatly improved.

Everywhere I found words of commendation and deep appreciation for the recent visit of my beloved associate, Dr. Ernest R. Bryan, president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor. He was an inspiration and blessing everywhere he visited and to every Christian Endeavorer he met.

I return from this, my fourth round-the-world journey — the last two by air — more fully convinced than ever I have been before, that Christian Endeavor has come to the Youth Kingdom of Opportunity for just such a time as this.

Operation Auto Laundry . .

Christian Endeavorers of Franklin County C. E. Union took over the car washing department of a Columbus, Ohio, service station Saturday, April 27, as a project to earn money for Christian Endeavor.

Learning In Order To Serve . .

A portion of the three hund Christian Endeavor leaders from six states and District of Columbia w attended the Middle Atlantic Regio Conference in Atlantic City, New J sey, May 1-3 are shown. J. Al Tucker, vice-president of Internatio Society in charge of the Middle Atlan Region, presided. This was the larg conference ever held by the region.

C. E. Conventions And Conferences

June
- 5-6—Kentucky, Mammoth Cave
- 5-7—Kansas, Blue Mound
- 9-12—West Virginia, Clarksburg
- 11-14—Ohio, Westerville
- 18-21—Michigan, Zeeland
- 19-21—Texas, Weslaco
- 22-27—International Convention, De ver, Colorado
- 22-28—Minnesota, Medicine Lake
- 25-28—California, Fullerton
- 26-July 3—Massachusetts, Northfield (Conference)

July
- 2-5—New York, Rochester
- 13-18—Washington, Lake Retreat (Leadership Conference)
- 19-25—New York, Stony Brook, Lo Island (Summer Assembly)
- 20-25—Virginia, Massanetta Springs
- 22-26—North Carolina, Blue Ridge

August
- 1-6—Alabama, Oak Mountain Park (Senior Camp)
- 6-8—Alabama, Oak Mountain Park (Junior Camp)
- 10-15—Pennsylvania, Grove City Colle Grove City (Summer Assembly)
- 13-16—Illinois, Lewistown
- 22-29—Ontario, Geneva Park (Summer School)
- 30-September 2—Wisconsin, Green La

September
- 4-7—District of Columbia, Camp Pe Pennsylvania (Conference)
- 18-20—Maryland, Goucher College, Towson

A NEW FEATURE - Turn to page and read the article "Via Eye a Ear" by Amy Deck Faust. Each iss of THE WORLD will bring you ne and ideas on visual aids, radio a television.

Christian Endeavorers at Work

IDDLE ATLANTIC (upper left) - Leaders shown sessions in Atlantic City, N. J., are: Seated (left right) - Dr. Frederick L. Mintel, Olinda Dormaier, Allen Tucker, vice-president of International Soety in charge of Middle Atlantic Region; Phyllis os, James M. Thompson, and Dr. Samuel S. Haas. anding (left to right) - B. McClain Cochran, Harold Westerhoff, Russell S. Gowdey, Charles O. Heyard, and Alden Imus.

EYSTONE STATE (upper right) - Officers of the nnsylvania Union are pictured at meeting in New stle. They are: First row (left to right) - Warren Hoopes, general secretary; B. McClain Cochran, mes M. Thompson, president; Lavern R. Billig, d W. Valroy Redick. Second row (left to right) - erbert G. Davies, E. Herman Brackbill, and Dr. elvin M. Forney.

OPIC-MAKERS (right center) - Members of the pic Committee of the International Society are own at Columbus Headquarters preparing subjects r the year 1955. They are (left to right) Mrs. Alice riffin, Rev. James K. Rapp, LaVerne H. Boss, Rev. an E. Frick, Bert H. Davis, Rev. J. Wesley Siebert, airman; Rev. Brenton J. K. Arthur, Rev. Elwood nn, Dr. Raymond M. Veh, and Dr. Gene Stone, ecutive secretary.

OUTHERN (lower right) - Extension of Christian deavor in Dixie was on the agenda at the Southern gion meeting in Augusta, Georgia, recently. Leadrs are: Seated (left to right) - Ann Padberg, War- n M. Thrailkill, chairman; and Phyllis G. Brown. anding (left to right) - Earle L. Glenn, Marvin J. rnette, Dr. Gene Stone, and T. Shepherd Clark.

— Photograph by Morgan Fitz.

Do Some "Church Jobs" Better

By Bert H. Davis

THE Lewises, a Young Adult couple, were asked to leave flowers at the home of Mrs. Bates, recovering from a serious illness. These were flowers from the chancel — flowers which had contributed beauty to the morning worship service.

The young people were in a hurry to return home, and their call at the Bates home was a fleeting one. Ted stayed in the car, Molly hurried up the walk to the front door.

"Will you see that Mrs. Bates gets these?" she asked the practical nurse, as she handed in the bouquet. "They're from the church."

Then because she is a polite and considerate person, Molly Lewis added, "We hope Mrs. Bates will be feeling better soon."

Later Molly and Ted told each other that this was no suitable way to convey beautiful flowers from chancel to sickroom. And they told their minister how poorly they felt their work had been done.

How To "Say It with Flowers"

The minister drew from his pocket a tag-envelope, such as florists often use. It can be attached to flowers or to a plant, and contains a folded sheet of note-paper or a card on which a donor may write his message.

"One of my friends in the ministry is using this idea," he explained, "and we are going to buy envelopes like this during the coming week.

"When flowers are sent out after the service the envelope will contain a handwritten note something like the one my friend's church sends."

The pastor let the Lewises read the specimen note his friend had left with him, and which read as follows:

"Our prayers and best wishes from ..... Chuch come to you this Sunday with these flowers.

"Our morning service was made more beautiful and inspiring because the flowers which now come to you were in our chancel. They formed a part of our service while the congregation prayed and sang together and while the Scriptures were read and the morning message was preached. Now we shall feel that you too have had a part in our worship together. The flowers will symbolize our love and our fellowship in Christ and our prayers for your health and wellbeing. The Lord bless you and keep you, both now and forevermore."

Even if the Lewises "don't know quite what to say" when next they carry flowers from the church to a home in the neighborhood, the friendly message attached to the gift will express the spirit in which the flowers are shared with one who could not be present at the church service.

Of course, an improvement on this idea would be for the flower committee or church organization to prepare carefully a brief memorandum to suggest to these messengers how significant this gift of flowers can be to one who is lonely and ill and perhaps in pain.

ON this page for several months we have been dealing with what might be called "arts of communication." You may have read here about audience participation in meetings, making friends among books, and intelligent use of magazines and newspapers.

How To Do Church Calling

Within the church we have important media of communication — including the message which may go home with a bouquet of flowers, following a church service.

Young Adults as a group might well become more active in *church calling.*

Let's find what calling is now done, and whether it is done for some specific purpose (like extending sympathy, or recruiting a child for the cradle roll, or securing a financial pledge) or *for the general purpose of fellowship.*

There should be many calls made by Young Adults which do not represent "asking for something"!

They should be the sort of calls you may make on a couple who used to live in your neighborhood and with whom you enjoy chatting. Or such a call as you might make if you are asked to pass along a message to another member of Home Bureau or Hiram Lodge and (cide you'd like to make this an exc to see the folks instead of telephoni the message.

Young Adults have good news to p along to church families — telling wh is being done around the church, lea ing a church bulletin or a letter a nouncing Young Adult activities, aski if Sally has met Judy Taylor who cently moved into a new home near (How well repaid you will feel wh Judy and Sally and their husbands tend church services together!)

Church calling should be *organize* After the idea has been discussed wi your minister, you may be assigned certain area in the community or a l of families compiled by someone wh recognizes *your* interests and *thei* The person or committee supervisi such a project will reserve some hom as those better served by more matu and experienced visitors — the broke home, say, or one in which one partn bristles at any mention of religion.

Because there is an art in calling o behalf of the church, you may arran a *demonstration* of the way a person a couple will introduce himself or then selves, what subjects are most appropr ate, about how long to stay, and so o *The church also improves its line communications by providing:*

1. Friendly messages which may be take home by children who attend the churc school without their parents.

2. Announcements of times of servic and special events, to be placed at hotel motels and boarding places, and also di tributed by members connected with good sized offices and plants.

3. A parish periodical, in which th Young Adult unit may serve in editori work (including news collection) and details of circulation.

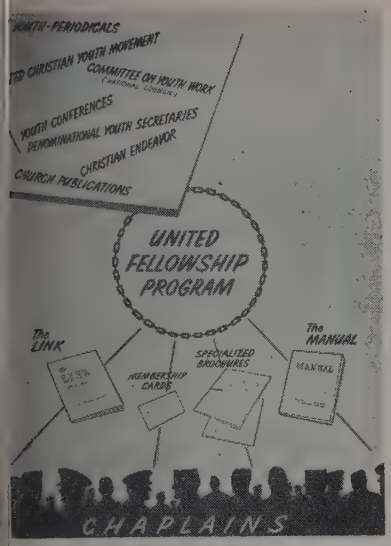
4. Copies of sermons, devotional liter ture, and denominational publications, di played in a literature rack at the churc and also in the church school, and circu lated by those making church calls.

5. Descriptive signs on the church build ing, supplemented by night lighting of cross or of the church porch or its entir street-fronting property. If the churc building is open on weekdays for devo tional visits, be sure to make this know by signs and announcements.

Young Adult Workshop

FRUITFUL STEWARDS

A church in Wilson, New York, has won faith by showing faith. About a year ago the Rev. Walter L. Kingsley asked parishioners to help reduce the debt of their church in an unusual manner. He distributed $900 among them in sums of $10 each and told them to invest the money however they might choose. The result, after twelve months, a profit of $5,000!



WHY -

The United Fellowship of Protestants?

Out of a Need Arises a Program to Aid the Spiritual Life of Youth in Military Service — Christian Endeavor Cooperates

by Joseph C. Dana

Director, United Fellowship of Protestants

The International Society of Christian Endeavor is contributing financially and by other means to the work of the United Fellowship of Protestants. Dr. Ernest R. Bryan, President of International Society, is acting chairman of the special committee of the General Commission on Chaplains, for the United Fellowship. Dr. Raymond M. Veh, member of the Board of Trustees of International Society, is a writer of topics for THE LINK.

Copies of the 112-page devotional book, "Guide For Christian Living," may be secured without charge from International Society for Christian Endeavorers and other youth going into the Armed Forces. Write International Society of Christian Endeavor, 1201 East Broad Street, Columbus 5, Ohio.

The Protestant chaplain in the Armed orces of the United States is in a peculr position. Several very necessary ctors create for him a situation that annot be found anywhere else in prot-stant circles. This situation makes a reat difference in what he does and hat he needs.

Unlike the local church where per-ons of one denominational preference re gathered by their own choice, the ilitary chaplain's parish consists of ll the men and women in his unit. He assigned to the unit and his field of ndeavor lies with that whole unit. It ill normally be composed of young eople from all kinds of churches and ose who have never been inside a urch. He must minister to the needs f all without discrimination or favori-sm. Creeds, tastes, experience, and nviction will range as wide as all merican Christendom and he cannot partial to some and neglectful to hers.

In a civilian parish one minister fol-ws another of the same denomina-onal background and training. Metho-ist churches have Methodist ministers nd a Lutheran church has Lutheran astors. Such is not the case in the ilitary. The military parish not only as a wide variety of denominational ffiliations among its laymen, but the ccession of chaplains will show equal-wide differences. Yet chaplains have e same church loyalties as other inisters and are officially encouraged retain and strengthen their ties to eir denomination.

Men From Many Circles

Out of these two, and some other, pects of the military parish that are nique in Protestant circles arise prob-ms that are not easily solved. These roblems are especially acute when you think about any part of church work other than the Sunday morning and evening worship services. They make a big difference when it comes to the youth program. These problems can be stated in two questions:

1. How can a chaplain be fair to all the men of his unit? Obviously, a Baptist chaplain will not be playing fair to the non-Baptists in his parish if he offers only a Baptist program. So also with chaplains of any church; they cannot in fairness conduct a program which will include only part of their men.

2. How can a chaplain so conduct his program that another chaplain of different denomination can continue it without confusion and chaos? Any chaplain who conducts the youth program of his particular church in his unit will leave a program which may not only be unfamiliar to his successor but, perhaps, even unacceptable.

Rev. Joseph C. Dana

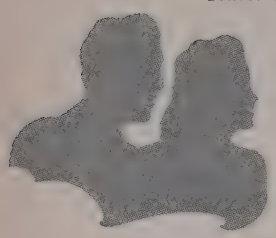
Early in the mobilization for the Korean war, the chaplains and churches alike reached the conclusion that these problems could be solved only by uniting in one youth fellowship program for the Armed Forces. With the challenging cooperation of the Chiefs of Chaplains of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, representatives of many denominations and such interdenominational groups as Christian Endeavor, U. C. Y. M., and the Y. M. C. A. a program was worked out to answer these problems. They named it the UNITED FELLOWSHIP OF PROTESTANTS. Active sponsor of the program was, and still is, the General Commission on Chaplains.

THE LINK, outstandingly successful magazine of the wartime Servicemen's Christian League, had been continued by the General Commission and became the official monthly organ of the United Fellowship of Protestants.

A Program

United Fellowship of Protestants is a program—not an organization. There is no overall structure, no charters are given, no rules for chapters are set up, groups do not even have to use the name. Yet, groups all over the world are joined in a real fellowship because week after week they are studying the same materials and discussing the same problems. They are held together, quite fittingly, by *THE LINK*. Moreover,

Please Turn to page 31, Col. 1



Senior-Young People

Meet-

Esther, the Patriot

First Topic in a Series on "Introducing Bible Personalities"

Esther 4:14-17; 8:1-8

— JULY 5 —

Comments by Earle W. Gates

Pattern For The Meeting

The leader of this meeting should make careful preparation for its success by these steps:
Pray for God's blessing and help.
Study the Bible selections given.
Read the following material, then add his own thoughts, experiences, and other illustrations.
Plan a brief Leader's Talk to make clear the purposes of the meeting.

This month an unusual opportunity is provided by the topics. They are in the form of a series of four, on the general subject "Introducing Bible Personalities." These will be Bible study evenings and can provide a wealth of information and acquaintances with God's Word. During this month will be an ideal time again to have one of the more able society leaders be the chairman or "over-all leader" of the entire series. It might even be the counsellor or pastor. Then for each week, a separate leader can be appointed. This will bring fresh, new leadership to each meeting, yet will keep a continuity, a thread of unity, throughout the series. Other helps can be brought in to supplement the Bible itself, our basic textbook.

The topic today is "Meet Esther, the Patriot." It will bring into clearer view one of the truly great figures of the Bible, and indeed of world history. Strive to learn more about her and her work; then try to share this with the others of your Christian Endeavor society. Among other things that this series may accomplish is to bring a better understanding of the women of the Bible. There are two included. Let's try to know some of the great ones of our faith. The lessons of the past help us to live better in the present.

Aim of The Topic

To introduce Esther, the Great Patriot of Israel, and to be guided by her example.

Meet Esther

Queen Esther was the Jewish wife of Ahasuerus, a heathen king. He was a heartless, drunken man of violence. She was, by record, a woman of transcendent beauty, more fair perhaps than any of her Biblical sisters. Of even greater beauty was her character, her loyalty and courage, her love for her people. The very name Esther means "star."

She had been living amid the splendors of the Persian court five years when an event occurred which came very near costing her life, and that of her people, and at the same time destroying the religious hopes of mankind.

Her Service

At this time her great service was rendered in behalf of all Jews and all mankind. Her cousin, Mordecai, who had been so instrumental in her elevation, was the innocent cause of the trouble. He had been appointed porter at the King's gate. He incurred the hatred of Haman, the prime minister, because he was a Jew, and because he refused to bow down before Haman. The prime minister contrived to have the king issue a decree that all Jews, young and old, adult and child, be slain on one given day, the thirteenth day of the twelfth month. This would have included all the Jews in Palestine and Jerusalem also, and in most of the world. It would have wiped out the race.

Mordecai urged Esther to appeal to the king, since she too was a Jewess. The timid girl replied that she could not, for fear of losing her life, that no one dared approach the king unrequested, without suffering death. Finally, however, summoning all her courage and resolution, she said she would go, but said also, "Go gather all the Jews in Shushan, and fast ye for me three days and nights. I also and my maidens will fast. So will I go in unto the king, which is not according to law, and if I perish, I perish." This was her great moment of decision and it is interesting that she desired to be supported by the prayers of her fellow believers.

When she approached the king her great beauty and graciousness won his favor and he agreed to grant her wish, though she kept him in suspense for three days before she would make the wish known. Even Mordecai was singularly rewarded for another service for he was put in the king's robes on the king's horse, and led in honor by none other than Haman who had plotted against his life. Haman himself was hanged on the high scaffold that he had erected in front of his own house, upon which he had hoped and planned to see Mordecai. Thus were the tables unexpectedly turned and justice triumphed when it appeared impossible so to do. Once again were the Jews saved.

One of the great lessons of the book of Esther is that of God's deliverance and preservation of His own people. By this preservation the way was continually paved for the coming of the Messiah, our blessed Lord Jesus. It is small wonder that it was said of Queen Esther, "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" God ever cares for His children and always raises up leaders to direct them.

Go Thou—!

A great lesson is brought to our contemporary civilization and to our personal lives by the example of the lovely Esther. Putting nation and people ahead of self she offered herself as sacrifice. Love and loyalty meant more to her than merely luxury and selfish living.

No nation is greater than the greatness of her citizens. We may well make a study of the elements of patriotism as revealed in the life of Esther. Humility, willingness to sacrifice herself, intelligent devotion to the progress of her people characterized her thinking and action. These, guided by a highly consecrated religious spirit made this maiden of ancient times one of the world's great. She was not only a patriot but an example of devotion and mercy.

In our day this spirit is needed. Many lessons come to us from these incidents. One is that women as well as men often have a place of destiny. We learn that God over-rules the mistakes of His people and that He exacts a penalty for evil purposes. The wicked are ensnared in their own nets. We see as a great over-all lesson, the value of importunity in our approach to the King of kings. We too may approach the King, knowing that He welcomes all who come. His golden sceptre is uplifted to greet the humblest petitioner, and he says, "Ask what you will in my name, and I will do it for you." May we be as willing to bring the needs of our people, or of others, to the throne where all things are governed, in the name of Christ.

A SEED THOUGHT

"For what art THOU called to the Kingdom of God?"

For Daily Devotions

M., June 29. Esther's Preparation. Esther 2:1-11.
T., June 30. Esther Chosen Queen. Esther 2:15-18.
W., July 1. Esther's Patriotic Friend. Esther 2:21-23.
T., July 2. Esther's Opportunity. Esther 4:1-9.
F., July 3. Esther's Success. Esther 5:1-5; 7:1-6.
S., July 4. Esther Declares a Holiday. Esther 9:20-22, 26-32.
Sun., July 5. Topic—Meet Esther, the Patriot. Esther 4:14-17; 8:1-8.

HAVE YOU MET ESTHER?

1. Were you acquainted with Esther before this meeting?
2. What were her outstanding character traits?
3. Name the weak points, and the fine points, in her character.
4. What did Esther's patriotism bring to the world, even today?
5. Define patriotism, good and bad.
6. Name some other great patriots whose contributions have enriched the world.
7. What is the Christian standard of patriotism?
8. How patriotic can a Christian be?

Meet-

Esther, the Patriot

First Topic in a Series on "Introducing Bible Personalities"

Esther 4:11-16; 5:1-5

Intermediate

— JULY 5 —

Comments by Raymond M. Veh

Our Aims

1. To meet a lovely girl with convictions.

2. To see how God honored this beautiful girl's courage.

3. To sense the true glory of womanhood.

Meet Esther

In ancient Persia was the pretty Jewish girl Esther, living with her uncle, Mordecai, a girl lovely to look upon. Esther joined the ranks of the girls from all over the empire as they were taught court manners. When the instruction period was over, the contest began in earnest. When Esther's time arrived, she went before the king. Without jewels, her simple, full-hearted and unblemished youth won the king's heart, and he knew at once that he had found the girl to sit on the throne by his side.

Placing the crown upon her head he shared the honor of the throne with Esther the Jewess. He gave her luxurious rooms in the massive palace where she had servants and ladies in waiting.

One day while sitting at the palace gate Mordecai heard about a plot by two of the king's underlings whereby they were to murder Ahasuerus. Immediately Mordecai rushed to tell Queen Esther, who passed on the information to the king, giving the name of her uncle as the one who discovered the murder-plot. The culprits were killed and the story was written in the royal chronicles. Here Mordecai was credited with the discovery but strangely enough received no royal reward for his faithfulness.

Esther rose from an orphan's exile home to a queen's palace. In this position of trust she was called upon to render heroic self-sacrifice in behalf of her oppressed people. Taking her life in her hand, she went before the king. She touched the golden sceptre and secured a wonderful deliverance. Her life inspires us to patriotic, brave, devotional, trustful service. Her story inspires youth to this day.

"For Such a Time As This"

The Jews were subject people in Persia. The king was finally talked into issuing a decree, which he signed with the royal signet, that all the Jews of the empire were to be killed. The news stunned Mordecai. He rushed to Esther and begged her to have the decree nullified.

Now there was a rule in the empire that anyone who went into the king's throne room uninvited would be killed if the king did not hold out the golden scepter to him or her. As the girl hesitated, Mordecai told her of the fate that awaited the Jews, and suggested that this was God's hour and time for her to prove herself. He said, "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

Upon Mordecai's suggestion a day of fasting and prayer was set for all the Jews of the Persian domain and Esther called upon her maids to fast with her. She felt it was God's will that she risk her life to save her nation.

Robed beautifully she entered the king's presence and won favor. The king asked what request she wished to make and Esther suggested that the king and Haman banquet with her on the following day. The king bade the traitor come with him to the feast. When Haman received the king's invitation he took it as a sign that he had won royal favor and felt that the time to take vengeance upon Mordecai was at hand. At his friends' suggestion, Haman ordered a gallows fifty cubits high to be built. Furthermore, he decided at Esther's banquet the next day to request King Ahasuerus' permission to hang Mordecai upon the hastily built framework of death.

God's plan evolved and Haman was hanged upon the gallows, while Mordecai was saved, as were the chosen people.

Heroine of Moral Courage

Esther is the heroine of moral courage. Though timid and shrinking with natural terror in the king's presence, instead of bewailing in herself her lack of energy and courage, she made the one heroic effort to save her people, though she faint in the act. She sought her own source of courage, prayer, and urged others to pray, then went before the king, believing God had heard and would answer.

FOR DISCUSSION

1. Why is Esther called the patriot?

2. In what ways was Esther "every inch a queen?"

3. Do young people today have to make decisions as grave as Esther's? What are some?

4. What sacrifices might young people today be called to make for their faith?

5. What in Esther's life thrills us today?

6. If you were a member of a race with a glorious history and with great dreams for the future what would be your attitude toward an organized movement for the entire destruction of your race?

7. Have either Jews or Gentiles ever solved the problem of racial hatred and strife by persecution or vengeance?

8. Would you advocate the idea "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth?"

9. Compare the spirit of the Book of Esther with the teachings of Jesus in Matt. 5:38-48 and Luke 9:51-56.

10. Why do the Jews observe The Feast of Purim today?

God honored the courage and faith of this beautiful girl, who dared, in face of death, to entrust herself and her race to the Almighty's care. Unafraid when going in the strength of prayer, she is a sample of what God can accomplish through a young person wholly consecrated to Him. She loved God enough to offer her life a sacrifice for His people and His cause.

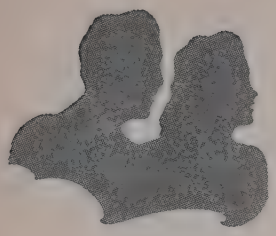
Esther lives in memory an honor to her own race and a glory to womanhood. She stands lofty in her simple story, mighty in her sacrifice as one of God's famous young women. To this day the Jews observe her memory in the Feast of Purim. This feast comes on the fourteenth and fifteenth of their month Adar, which falls in our February and March. On the thirteenth of Adar a fast is observed. That evening the Jews meet in their synagogues, and after the service the Book of Esther is read, which tells the story of the origin of this feast. At the mention of Haman, whom they take as the symbol of the enemies and persecutors of the Jews, the congregation cries out, "Let his name be blotted out," or "The name of the wicked shall rot." The young Jews create a din by springing rattles or by drumming. The names of Haman's ten sons are read in a single breath to represent their simultaneous hanging. Thus the Jews give vent to their national reaction to the bitter persecution they have experienced at the hands of the nations. The next morning in the synagogue the formal religious exercises are completed, and the fifteenth becomes a festival day of mirth and rejoicing, with the giving of gifts, especially by the rich to the poor.

Choose the Right

There is much in the world that is true and pure and lovely, but we may choose the ugly and the untrue and the impure, or we may carelessly accept whatever comes along with very little discrimination.

Scripture Readings

M., June 29. Esther's Preparation. Esther 2:1-11.
T., June 30. Esther Chosen Queen. Esther 2:15-18.
W., July 1. Esther's Patriotic Friend. Esther 2:21-23.
T., July 2. Esther's Opportunity. Esther 4:1-9.
F., July 3. Esther's Success. Esther 8: 1-8.
S., July 4. Esther Declares a Holiday. Esther 9:20-22, 26-32.
Sun., July 5. Topic—Meet Esther, the Patriot. Esther 4:11-16; 5:1-5.



Senior-Young People

— JULY 12 —

Meet-

Daniel, the Courageous

Second Topic in a Series on "Introducing Bible Personalities"

Daniel 1:8-19

Comments by Earle W. Gates

Pattern For The Meeting

The leader of this meeting should make careful preparation for its sucess by these steps:
Pray for God's blessing and help.
Study the Bible selections given.
Read the following material, then add his own thoughts, experiences, and other illustrations.
Plan a brief Leader's Talk to make clear the purposes of the meeting.

This topic today is the second in an interesting series, "Introducing Bible Personalities." Truly we are being introduced to some outstanding characters, some of whom we have not known well previously. Today we meet Daniel who has well been described as "The Courageous." He is a very well known Bible figure and has long inspired youth to great and faithful living for God. Perhaps some new facets of his life can be brought out today. Let the leader, or leaders, if it be a dual type of leadership, read up as much as possible, about him and so present him to the society as the hero he indeed is. Urge the Endeavorers to read the entire book of Daniel before the meeting if possible or afterward. Try to become more acquainted with his lessons and example, as well as with his prophecies, for he is one of the great prophets of the Old Testament. A series of outdoor meetings might be pleasant at this season, if proper location is available. Be sure that there are not too many outside interferences such as traffic, interesting activities or people nearby, (or mosquitos!!)

HAVE YOU MET DANIEL?

1. How well did you know Daniel before today?
2. What new things have you learned about him?
3. What do you consider his outstanding characteristic? Why?
4. What does he teach us today?
5. Define true courage.
6. What is the difference between courage and daring, or fool-hardiness?
7. Discuss the statement "Being brave is to do what you are afraid to do."
8. How can we be Daniels today in these situations:
a.) Living away from home?
b.) Before mental fear or doubt?
c.) In the face of physical danger?
d.) Before spiritual fear?
e.) In your immediate personal problem?

etc. These distractions can completely ruin a meeting, no matter how well prepared it may be. Arrange in advance for hymnals, Bibles, a "starter" for the hymns if no instrument is possible, and other details. Build up even better meetings for summer and use the pleasant facilities God makes available. A slump or a "close-down" isn't necessary.

Aim of The Topic

1. To introduce Daniel and his courage to youth today.
2. To learn how to live Courageously for Christ.

Meet Daniel

Daniel is one of the so-called "Major Prophets" of the Old Testament. This designation comes largely from the size of the book they added to the Scriptures by their teaching and writings. The Book of Daniel is about the combined size of the two largest Minor Prophets, Hosea and Zechariah. The prophets are to be definitely distinguished from the priests, who were the regularly appointed religious teachers of the nation. They were a hereditary class and were often the most wicked men in the nation. Instead of crying out against the sins of the people they too often fell in with them. The Prophets, on the other hand, were not a hereditary, or "professional" class. Each received his call directly from God and came from different vocations and classes. They especially, spoke out for God, and denounced the sins of the day, even as they prophesied for the future. Daniel was of royal blood, as were Isaiah and Zephaniah. He is known as the Hebrew Statesman-Prophet at Babylon. As a mere youth he was carried here and here he lived during the whole period of the Captivity. He was a friend and adviser to King Nebuchadnezzar, who was the genius and real builder of the Babylonian Empire, ruling for 45 years of its 70 years existence. Daniel's life in Babylon extended not only through Nebuchadnezzar's reign, but through those of the next five kings, past the fall of Babylon and until 534 B. C.

Daniel was in the first group of captives taken from Jerusalem to Babylon in 606 B.C. Josephus the historian says he and his three friends, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, of whom we read, were kin of King Zedekiah. This gave them easier entry to the Palace of Babylon. They were all handsome, brilliant young men, who were under the special care of God, and trained of Him to bear witness to His Name in the heathen court that then ruled the world. Daniel and his friends were of deep religious conviction, clean living, unswerving in their loyalty to God. He arose to world-wide fame in a few years. In less than fifteen years, even Ezekiel indicated this by his writings, and it is confirmed by many others. What a man he was! Absolutely uncompromising in his own religious convictions and habits, yet so loyal to his unbelieving, idolatrous king that he was trusted with the important affairs of the Empire. Yet this is true today. Even non-Christians and scoffers prefer consistent Christians to work for them, and to be trusted with responsibility.

One of the significant personal lessons from Daniel is his refusal to drink the wines the king set aside for him. Shunning this and the fine foods, he drank water and ate "pulse," which was a general term for peas, beans, and garden vegetables. To the amazement of his captors, he and his friends were fairer in face, and fatter in flesh than the others who had eaten as the king had directed. Daniel had requested "that he might not defile himself." Let us do likewise when tempted!

From The Book of Books

M., July 6. Daniel Faces An Angry King. Dan. 2:24
T., July 7. Daniel's Courageous Friends. Dan. 3:13-
W., July 8. Daniel Interprets a Dream. Dan. 4:19-
T., July 9. The Handwriting on the Wall. Dan 5:5,6,17-
F., July 10. Daniel Prays. Dan. 6:6-1
S., July 11. Daniel in the Lion's Den. Dan. 6:16-
Sun., July 12. Topic—Meet Daniel, the Courageous. Daniel 1:8-

His Service

Daniel's greatest service to us today as individuals is probably his example of faithful godly living and testimony. His larger service is in the writing of the book that bears his name, in his prophetic utterances, and in the guidance he gave the Babylonian Empire and its King. He has brought a great strengthening to our faith in miracles through God. He brings us assurance of the eternal presence of God in the experiences of his three friends in the fiery furnace. (Read Daniel 3, for this thrilling account.) He builds new strength within us for Christ-like living and good moral habits. He strengthens our courage in standing fast for what we believe to be right knowing that nothing can long harm us if we are under God's protecting care. These things are confirmed by his experience in the den of lions. This was designed to be a punishment for his faith and his faithfulness in prayer but it became a ringing victory for these very things. Even King Darius said then, "Thy God whom thou servest continually, He will deliver thee." (Read the 6th Chapter for more thrills.) Daniel opens to us a whole new field of faithful living.

A SEED THOUGHT
"Dare to say 'No' if it's harder to say 'No' than 'Yes'."

Meet-

Daniel, the Courageous

Second Topic in a Series on "Introducing Bible Personalities"
Daniel 1:1-6; 6:1-12, 16, 17

Intermediate

— JULY 12 —

Comments by Raymond M. Veh

Our Aims

1. To meet a young man with excellent spirit.
2. To see how Daniel retained his faith in pagan surroundings.
3. To gain convictions for living cleanly and courageously in today's world.

Meet Daniel

Meet a young man who went to school far away from his home and was able to get straight A's in his studies. His biography is one of the great success stories of the Bible. He lived about twenty-five hundred years ago and was well known both in his native land and abroad.

Our hero was well born. He came of good stock. The blue blood of royalty or near-royalty coursed through his veins. Doubtless, also, in his childhood he had the advantage of a fine home and excellent, God-fearing parents. Despite these assets, it was necessary for him to leave home in early adolescence, the "storm and stress" period of life, and go to a wealthy, wicked city. Seemingly the best and worst elements of any culture are found in the cities, and this young man was therefore exposed to many temptations and trials at an early and critical age.

During the first of the Babylonian attacks upon Judah made by Nebuchadnezzar, Daniel was captured and carried as a slave to Babylon. There he was educated and trained to become a trusted soldier. He refused to defile himself with the king's meat. He refused to make obeisance to a temporal king. With his windows open toward Jerusalem he prayed as he did aforetime. Though he was led to the den of lions, he would not deny his God. Daniel inspires us to say, "My dominion ends when that of conscience begins."

He Had Convictions

Daniel had strong convictions, and the courage of his convictions under most trying circumstances. Life in a luxurious court did not "turn his head." He did not soften and adopt the easy morals and extravagant ways of his companions. He knew how to pray and was not ashamed to. His loyalty to God and to the right led him to the chief place in the kingdom.

If we could have asked Daniel to list some of his convictions, he might well have replied:

1. "I will not defile my body."
2. "I will consider every talent a sacred trust."
3. "I refuse to let my studies or my work or anything else interfere with my daily devotional life."
4. "I will not deny my God."

Notice that the key to his success was the "excellent spirit" *within* him.

He Lived a Pure Life

Daniel's courage was displayed in the kind of life he lived. A pure and temperate life means a strong life, physically, mentally and spiritually. Impurity and intemperance always weaken physical life and moral character. Impurity and intemperance always spell defeat and failure, for nature's laws are inexorable. Nature sometimes delays, but never fails to exact a penalty for every violation of her laws.

Daniel Kept His Mind

Daniel kept his mind clear by proper attention to his physical well-being. He purposed in his heart not to defile himself with the king's wine and rich delicacies. No doubt his religious scruples were foremost in his objections, but the desirable consequences were reflected in his intellectual life. In order to do our best in our school-work, we should obtain a sensible, well-balanced diet, get a reasonable amount of rest, and find opportunity for adequate exercise each day. There is a close relationship between physical fitness and mental alertness. Many a student has thoughtlessly and irreparably marred his health by careless habits of living and eating during his student days. Daniel refused to do so.

Daniel Prayed

Daniel was pre-eminently a man of prayer. Again and again we are told that he prayed regularly, as well as in the crises of his life. He had developed the habit of prayer, and the record tells us that God gave Daniel and his friends "knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom; and Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams." Certainly our scholastic work is a fit object of prayer, particularly if we are giving to it our best efforts. Of course, if a "student" just loafs along, trusting to fortune, to a pull with the teacher, or to "apple-polishing," I'm not so sure whether it will do much good to ask for God's help.

God Saves Daniel, the Faithful

Daniel lived through the fall of the Babylonian Empire and the rise of the Persian Empire. In the reorganization of the administration of the new empire, Daniel was appointed one of three supervisors. The other supervisors and the satraps were jealous of Daniel and tried to "get something on him." But they could not. At last, however, they set a trap for him.

They played on the pride of King Darius so that he issued a decree that for thirty days no prayer or petition should be made to any god or man but to the king alone, on penalty of being cast into a den of lions. They knew Daniel's habits of observing the hours of prayer three times a day, and they hoped to catch him in the meshes of this new edict. "And when Daniel knew that the writing was signed, he went into his house (now his windows were open in his chamber toward Jerusalem); and he kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime."

Spies were watching. They carried the news to their masters and their masters carried the word to the king. "Did you not sign such and such an edict, O King?" they asked. "And was not the penalty for disobeying the edict death in the lion's den?"

"The thing is true," said the king, "according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not."

Then they sprang the trap. "That Daniel," they said, "regardeth not thee, O king."

So Daniel was cast into the lions' den for being true to the best ideals of his nation. But God saved him from the lions' mouths. Read again the Bible story.

Daily Bible Readings

M., July 6. Daniel Stands for the Right. Dan. 1:8-20.
T., July 7. Daniel Faces An Angry King. Dan. 2:24-30.
W., July 8. Daniel's Courageous Friends. Dan. 3:13-28.
Th., July 9. Daniel Interprets a Dream. Dan. 4:19-28.
F., July 10. The Handwriting on the Wall. Dan. 5:5,6, 17-31.
S., July 11. Daniel's Deliverance. Dan. 6:19-23.
Sun., July 12. Topic—Meet Daniel, the Courageous. Dan. 1:1-6, 6:1-12,16,17.

THOUGHT PROVOKERS

1. Have temptations for youth changed much in 2500 years?

2. How can we keep our minds clear?

3. Why does God permit us to be confronted with problems?

4. What is the secret of true courage.

5. How does prayer aid us in our desire to be pure?

6. Why are Christian youth required to stand for Christ's teachings?

7. Is the story of Daniel made more helpful because he had companions who stood by him? How do friends help us to meet temptations and overcome them?

8. Some high school groups think they must drink intoxicating beverages to have a good time. What is the inevitable outcome of that procedure?

9. Why has the story of Daniel lived to the present?

Senior-Young People

— JULY 19 —

Meet-

Dorcas, the Worker

Third Topic in a Series on "Introducing Bible Personalities"

Acts 9:36-42

Comments by Earle W. Gates

Pattern For The Meeting

The leader of this meeting should make careful preparation for its success by these steps:
Pray for God's blessing and help.
Study the Bible selections given.
Read the following material, then add his own thoughts, experiences, and other illustrations.
Plan a brief Leader's Talk to make clear the purposes of the meeting.

This topic is the third in a series of four on Bible Personalities. So far we have been learning about Esther, the patriot, and Daniel, the courageous. This week we study about Dorcas, the worker.

It is the intent of this topic to give a better understanding of Dorcas who was much loved and admired for her good works. Other lay workers may well be inspired to serve in the way Dorcas did. Small and seemingly insignificant works can be as important and worthwhile as large ones.

Point out that the women of the Bible are of particular importance, and have done a good work, especially Dorcas.

Aim of The Topic

1. To introduce Dorcas to youth.
2. To encourage others to serve their Master and His people as she did.

Meet Dorcas

In Joppa there once lived a good woman called Tabitha, which interpreted is Dorcas. Her name means "antelope" or "gazelle." The gazelle is distinguished for its slender and beautiful form, its graceful movements, and its soft but brilliant eyes. Whether or not Dorcas was beautiful, we know that she was good—"full of good works." This word "full" seems to refer primarily to her outward deeds. She was doubtless a ministering angel to the poor, especially poor widows and orphans. Perhaps she did not have money, but she knew how to sew, and could "clothe the naked."

It is not known how old Dorcas was, nor how long she so faithfully served, but Scripture tells us that she sickened and died. Her death was a great blow to the community as she was friend and helper to so many. Those close to her gently washed her, dressed her for the tomb, and placed her body in the upper chamber.

A SEED THOUGHT
"The tree is known by its fruits." Explain.

There were two groups of mourners; those of her church and those to whom she had brought relief. How they would all miss their beloved Dorcas!

They remembered that the disciple Peter was only a few miles away, so they sent word for him to come as quickly as possible. When he arrived he was taken to the upper chamber where Dorcas lay. There the mourners were weeping and wailing and showing each other different articles of clothing that Dorcas had made before her departure. Peter sent the mourners out and knelt to pray beside her. Then he said, "Arise, Dorcas." She opened her eyes and when she saw Peter she sat up. He reached toward her, and taking her hand, lifted her up. He called the others and presented Dorcas alive. Now the mourners were comforted, and she was returned to a life of usefulness. The whole town of Joppa was filled with joy and many came and believed. From this point Scripture tells no more about Dorcas, but she doubtless lived to a good age, continued to engage in works of mercy and love, and then dying, was placed in a grave, there to await the resurrection of the last day.

Her Service

Jesus taught the parable of serving Him by serving others in Matthew 25:35-46. Dorcas served so well in this way. It is told how she sewed clothes to provide for the naked. Jesus teaches that in so doing, she clothed Him. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."

Dorcas shared her food with others even though the amount to be shared was small. She cared for and visited the sick, she helped the stranger; visited the prisoner. All these were small deeds, but done in love, and so were meaningful to the receiver, and to God.

Many people have ideas as to what they should do; although "the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." Dorcas knew what her tasks would be, *and* she did them. This is proven in Acts 9:36—"This woman was full of good works and almsdeeds *which she did.*"

Go Thou—!

Each one should learn a great lesson from this gracious life and be inspired by it. All can furnish food for the hungry by dividing with them, however scanty may be their supply. Cast-off clothing, at least, can be contributed, if there are no new garments to give. Jesus says, "A cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple shall not be without its reward." There is not a human being on earth that cannot share something, if he will.

In one of our mid-western states, a wonderful negro Christian, a devoted, humble man, went to his preacher who had to work a farm along with his preaching. The man, who was a farm laborer, suggested that he do the preacher's farmir for a week, while the minister spent solid week preaching the Gospel. Th humble Christian with a vision wanted do all he could, but was unable to preac The only way he could spread the Gosp was by doing the minister's work whi he preached. His minister co-operated ar did the best week's preaching of his l while the faithful layman worked h farm as it had never been worked befor That week's ploughing was among th richest of "good works."

Jesus teaches that "Faith without wor is dead," (James 2:20, 26), but the opp site is also true. One must have both fai and works. Matthew 7:20 says, "by the fruits ye shall know them." It is so ea to know what to do and plan to do it late As one thinks of what he is putting o until some later date to do for the Lor think of this verse of Scripture fro Romans 12:11: "Be not slothful in bu ness, but fervent in spirit, serving th Lord." That is a command.

Some who serve God faithfully becom discouraged with their results and a tempted to think or act in the spirit "what's the use?" Often those who ha long been faithful workers, become wear feel over-worked, wonder who they a helping, and what they are actually doin that's worthwhile. A good thought to r member is: "Let us not be weary in we doing; for in due season we shall rea if we faint not. As we have therefore op portunity, let us do good unto all me especially unto them who are of the hous hould of faith." (Galatians 6:9, 10).

HAVE YOU MET DORCAS?

1. Has Dorcas been introduced t you as a new Bible character or hav you known of her?

2. What did you learn about he that you didn't know before?

3. What is the outstanding char acteristic of Dorcas?

4. What are some things tha everyone can do for others?

5. What has Dorcas inspired yo to do?

6. Can lay-women be as helpful a lay-men in God's work?

7. List some inconspicuous bu important jobs to be done in every church.

Scripture Lessons

M., July 13. A Virtuous Woman. Prov. 31:10
T., July 14. Paul's Co-Workers. Rom. 16:1-6
W., July 15. Helping the Helpful. Phil. 4:1
T., July 16. Good Works Enrich Life. I Tim. 6:17-19
F., July 17. Greatness in Service. Mark 10:42-45
S., July 18. Doing Good. Heb. 13:1
Sun., July 19. Topic—Meet Dorcas, the Worker. Acts 9:36-42

Meet-

Dorcas, the Worker

Third Topic in a Series on "Introducing Bible Personalities"
Acts 9:36-42

Intermediate

— JULY 19 —

Comments by Raymond M. Veh

Our Aims

1. To present lovely example of womanhood.
2. To see the value of service to the church.
3. To learn to do our duty cheerfully.

A Woman of Example

Dorcas is called "The woman with a needle." Her story of "good works and almsdeeds" in the Bible is very brief. But she started a woman's movement for the good of others in unselfish service that exists on to this day.

It is not difficult for us to imagine Dorcas—her warm heart with its ready response to the needs about her, her sweet voice, and her swift hands. The flashing needle was always busy in service. No wonder that at the close of her life those for whom she had ministered wept together. Dorcas set a lovely example for the women of all centuries.

Dorcas was a woman who owned her own home and had sufficient money to do as she liked. She does not seem to have had any near relatives. In fact no relative is mentioned. When she died quite suddenly, and had been properly laid out, the widows, whom she had helped, crowded the upper rooms where she was. Peter, the apostle, having been sent for, soon made his appearance and was shown the coats and garments which had been made by this good woman and given away. This was a fine eulogy of her practical work. When Peter had restored Tabitha to life, she doubtless continued in the same way of good deeds.

Dorcas was an intensive worker. She took up a particular cause, in a special way, and put her whole heart and all her energy into it. Nothing is said of her faith, save that she was "a certain disciple." There is no account of her conversion. Our attention is held, strictly, to her eminence in "almsdeeds and good works" and here she is pre-eminent. Faith is shown in action.

The Joy of Serving

There are those who do their whole duty in a limited sphere but to them it is a hard and rigorous one. There is no joy in it. Those who come in contact with such women feel this rigor.

Dorcas was a woman of good cheer. How do we know? Because of the action of the widows. A good deed may be like throwing a bone to a dog which hits him. The dog resents it while feeling compelled to take the bone. Benevolence of this sort gets no thanks. When Dorcas died the widows crowded around weeping and showing the garments which she had made. Here was the response that comes from cheerfulness, in giving, and can come in no other way.

The service which Junior Highs render will bring them lasting joy in life if they love Jesus so much that they want to help others to be like him. You cannot continue forever to enjoy living with and working with people who are un-ideal. To have an ideal of what you may become that will keep you working at it, you must know someone who really measures up to that ideal. This is the joy of knowing Jesus and of serving with Him and for His sake.

The joyful are not the proud people but the humble people; not those who cover up their sins, but those who are truly sorry for them; not those who stand up for themselves, but the meek who do not fight back; not those who are satisfied, but those who still have an appetite for righteousness; not those who give tit for tat, but those who are merciful; not those who live to satisfy themselves, but the pure in heart; not those who enjoy watching others "scrap," but the peacemakers. Joy is the great blessing which comes best when not eagerly sought.

A Girl Who Changed

Jane is sixteen. Her family found her very hard to live with. She was disagreeable. If she could not have what she wanted or do as she wished she flew into a rage. Sometimes she would speak to no one at dinner or through the entire evening. Her parents were in despair. She kept her friends only a short time. The summer she was fifteen she went to a Young People's Conference. There she decided that with God's help she would become a Follower of the Way. Everything has changed. Her mother, with tears of joy in her eyes, says the whole family is happy. Her father has lost his worried look. She has helped two girls and one boy in her school to become Followers of the Way. She is finding joy in service.

Perhaps you have young friends whose lives have been made fine and unselfish and happy when they became Followers of the Way. Perhaps your own life has been changed so that your family and friends can see the difference.

If you have never thought about what a difference it would make if you should decide to become a Follower of Jesus and His Way of Life, think about it this week. You might talk with your pastor or counselor about it.

Dorcas Was A Personal Worker

Dorcas seems to have had a personal acquaintance with those for whom she made garments. These garments were not gathered up, as "castoffs," but were made and fitted by the donor. That they were well made, and looked well on those who wore them is evident from the pride with which the widows showed them to Peter. No woman cares to exhibit an ill fitting garment to anyone. Doubtless the widows had come to Dorcas' home and had "try-ons."

"Why should I care about others? I'm going to look out for myself." Have you heard these words? We should care for others because others have cared and are caring for us. Whether we realize it or not, the contributions that others have made to our lives are very great and only a thoughtless person or an ingrate would fail to recognize them. The very homes that we live in are symbols of love, thought, care, and sacrifice, and all have made a great contribution to our lives. The schools we attend, the streets on which we walk, the industries or businesses which employ us all testify to the thought, toil, vision and hardship that some have endured to bring these things into life. Certainly the church we attend is an exemplification of sacrifice and love and loyalty on the part of those who support and uphold and work in it it today. The contributions to our lives which the church represents go back to the heroism of early religious pioneers, the unfaltering courage of the martyrs, and the loving sacrifice of Christ himself.

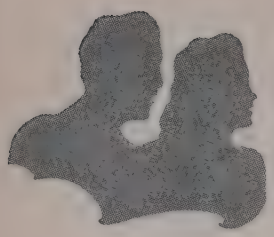
Finally, we should care for others because Jesus' whole life was given for others and as Christians we ought to follow His example and comply with His wishes and obey His commands. As He loved us He wants us to love one another. As He helped all those who needed His help, so He expects us to help, also. Read the fourth and fifth chapters of John.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

1. What can be said of the fame of Dorcas?
2. Where is her story found? Give the story.
3. Give her standing in life. What did she do and how did she do it?
4. What can be said of her work in her own home? What of her cheerfulness?
5. What can be said of her plying her needle? What of her leadership? What of friendship?
6. What can be said of her great opportunity?

Help From The Bible

M., July 13. Faithful Women Workers. Rom. 16:1-6, 12.
T., July 14. Women Ministering to Christ. Matt. 27: 55, 56.
W., July 15. Helping the Helpful. Phil. 4:1-3.
T., July 16. Good Works Enrich Life. I Tim. 6:17-19.
F., July 17. Greatness in Service. Mark 10:42-45.
S., July 18. Doing Good. Heb. 13:13-16.
Sun., July 19. Topic—Meet Dorcas, the Worker. Acts 9:36-42.



Senior-Young People

Meet-

Barnabas, the Pioneer

Fourth Topic in a Series on "Introducing Bible Personalities"

Acts 4:36, 37; 11:22-30; 13:1-4

— JULY 26 —

Comments by Earle W. Gates

Pattern For The Meeting

The leader of this meeting should make careful preparation for its success by these steps:
Pray for God's blessing and help.
Study the Bible selections given.
Read the following material, then add his own thoughts, experiences, and other illustrations.
Plan a brief Leader's Talk to make clear the purposes of the meeting.

This topic is the last in a series of four on Bible personalities. The last two, Dorcas and Barnabas, are not so well known as the first two, Esther and Daniel. Each one teaches a different lesson and walk of life than the others.

It is the privilege of each leader to bring out the beauty of these characters and the full lesson that they teach in order that the young people might be inspired by their lives.

Barnabas is not often given credit for leading or inspiring Paul but it appears that he might have had a strong influence in the work of Paul, or Saul, in Antioch and on his various missionary journeys. Strive to prove this possibility.

Aim of The Topic

was a generous steward of material things and a pioneer missionary companion of Paul.

2. To inspire youth today to follow his example.

Meet Barnabas

Barnabas was so named by the Apostles. He was formerly called Joses. The name Barnabas means "Son of Consolation." He was a Levite, which means that he was of the family line of Levi, and his work was to assist the priests in the services of the sanctuary. His work would be to care for the vessels of the tabernacle, assist in the music, care for the records, and even assist the priests in their medical capacity among the people. He was of the country of Cyprus, an island.

The first Biblical record of Barnabas is in Acts 4:36-37 where it tells that he had land, but sold it, and brought the money to the Apostles, and laid it at their feet. This act took place soon after the crucifixion of Christ. Unbelievers threatened to punish Peter and John for their miraculous healing and teaching. The believers banded together in prayer and thought, striving to do as the Lord would have them. They were led to sell their possessions and give the money to the Apostles that all might share equally. It was at this time that Barnabas did likewise.

His Service

At a later time there was a need in Antioch for a Christian leader and Barnabas was sent there. When he arrived he saw the grace of God at work and was glad. He advised the people to cleave to the Lord. Barnabas was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith. Because of his Christ-like attitude and his teaching, many people were brought to the Lord.

When some of his work had been accomplished, he went to Tarsus to find Saul. When he found him, he brought him back to Antioch. They worked there together one year teaching the people. It was here at Antioch and largely as a result of the teachings and example of Barnabas and Saul that the disciples or followers of Christ were first called Christians.

At this time there came a need for Christian leaders in Judea, so Barnabas and Saul were sent. When they fulfilled this ministry they returned to Antioch.

As Barnabas and Saul ministered to the church in Antioch with others, the Holy Ghost said, "Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them." (Acts 13:2). They and their coworkers fasted and prayed. The other Christians laid their hands upon them and sent them away. They felt they were truly sent forth by the Holy Ghost and they worked in His power. They departed into Seleucia and from there back to Barnabas' country, Cyprus. This has been known as Paul's First Missionary Journey.

On this first Missionary Journey they made many stops, always preaching and teaching. At Lystra the country people were filled with awe and felt that the gods had come upon earth. They called Barnabas, Jupiter, and Paul they called Mercury; they even tried to offer them sacrifices. Then the changeable temper of the people turned about and in the riot that followed these missionaries were stoned. Paul was even left for dead, by the people. Their next stop was Derbe.

HAVE YOU MET BARNABAS?

1. Did you know Barnabas as a Bible Character?
2. What have you learned new about him?
3. What in his life seems the most outstanding to you?
4. In what ways did he serve his Lord?
5. What is a Pioneer?
6. How was he a Pioneer?
7. In what way can you be a Pioneer?
8. How has learning of Barnabas, helped you to be a working Christian?

A SEED THOUGHT

"New frontiers open daily; ne pioneers are thus called forth—

Barnabas and Saul often risked th lives for the sake of preaching the Gos It was great news when the people Antioch heard that God had opened door of faith to the Gentiles.

Go Thou—!

From these few sketchy incidents tak from Barnabas' life many are led to more like him. Even the first word abo him shows his generosity in the use of l own possessions and his obedience to Go commands and teachings. Even thou one's possessions may be limited his ge erosity can be boundless. "It is more bless to give than to receive." (Acts 20:3 The principle of stewardship teaches sh ing or the giving of one's self, talen money, and influence to the work of t Lord and His people. How wonderful would be to be the first known beca of something he had given or shared, Barnabas was.

Most of the records of Barnabas tell his companionship and work with Pa There are other incidents in his life b sides those give nin this week's topic. N Acts 14 and 15 and Galatians 2, for e ample. When Barnabas was sent to do job, after accomplishing some of his wo he sought Saul to help. Too often t people of today try to do their work alone. Others await an invitation to be help. By seeking some one's help they c be trained in a field perhaps unknown them. In so seeking there is an opportun for witnessing and testifying.

Christians are frequently discourag because of ridicule, persecution, and "rou going." According to the examples giv by Barnabas and Saul one needs to mere "shake the dust from his feet" and st over among another group. The Wo also teaches "For to me to live is Chri and to die is gain." (Philippians 1:21 Living, preach for Christ; if you die in doing, you have gained and are bless Be not discouraged, but be filled with and with the Holy Ghost, even as were t Apostles.

From God's Word

M., July 20. Barnabas Upholds Saul. Acts 9:23
T., July 21. Barnabas and Paul Joined by Mark. Acts 12:25
W., July 22. Barnabas a Missionary. Acts 13:2
T., July 23. Barnabas Persecuted. Acts 13:
F., July 24. Barnabas Called a God. Acts 14:
S., July 25. Barnabas and Mark to Cypru Acts 15:
Sun., July 26. Topic—Meet Barnabas, the Pioneer. Acts 4:36,37; 11:22-30; 13:

Meet-

Barnabas, the Pioneer

Intermediate

Fourth Topic in a Series on "Introducing Bible Personalities"

Acts 9:26, 27; 11:22-24; 13:1-3; 15:36-39

— JULY 26 —

Comments by Raymond M. Veh

ur Aims

1. To meet Barnabas, the big-hearted issionary.

2. To note his fine introduction of aul to the work.

3. To learn to share the Gospel with :hers.

leet Barnabas

Among those who listened to the great rmon preached by Peter on the day of ntecost was a man named Joseph. He as a Greek Jew whose home was on the and of Cyprus. He became a Follower the Way and gave himself so joyously d eagerly to the work that he was given new name, Barnabas, meaning the "son comfort," and ever afterwards he was own by that name. Barnabas was of ble and priestly ancestry and was a man considerable wealth.

Among the many gifts that were made the followers of Christ in Jerusalem to eet the needs of the poor there, the gift Barnabas was so large that it was pecially mentioned, and the record of it mes down to us in the New Testament. e are told that Barnabas was a "good an, and full of the Holy Spirit and of ith." Perhaps that had something to do ith the spirit of his gift.

arnabas As a Boy

Barnabas was a Jew of the tribe of Levi. vites were priests and teachers. He grew with Greek boys. They ran and swam d played outdoors together and worked the school gymnasium. Barnabas grew raight and splendid, looking more like Greek than a Jew.

The Greek boys did not worry much bout their souls, and, while the boy rnabas was a good Jew, he knew so any boys—not Jews—who were clean d fine that he loved all of them, Jews d Gentiles alike. When he grew to man- od he stood halfway between the rabbis, ho were too strict, and the Greeks, who ere too liberal.

The Grecian Jews had a university in rsus, near enough to Barnabas' home in prus for him to attend "the Tarsus U." d he meet Saul of Tarsus? We wonder.

id Barnabas Know Paul?

On the day when Stephen was stoned death outside the city of Jerusalem, a ung man who approved of what was being done stood close by and guarded the garments of those who were doing the stoning. This young man, whose name was Saul, was known to the early hands of Christians because of his bitter hatred of them.

When Saul professed to be a follower of Christ, it was Barnabas that convinced the disciples of the sincerity of this changed man—now called Paul. There was something about this former enemy of the Church that impressed Barnabas. He talked with Saul, learned of his vision, of the changed course of his life, and of his preaching for Christ in Damascus. Convinced of Saul's sincerity, he brought him to the disciples and persuaded them to accept and to trust him as a member of the Christian body. Barnabas risked the disapproval of his fellow workers because of his open-mindedness and his generous attitude toward this man whom he felt he could trust. His generous conduct was richly rewarded in the results that followed.

With John Mark

Soon the congregation of believers felt concerned about the other cities that had no teachers and did not know about Jesus. They met and prayed earnestly about it. God answered them.

"Let Barnabas and Saul go out to teach," he said.

"Splendid," they answered. "We can do the work here. The Lord will help us."

The two missionaries took young Mark, Barnabas' cousin, along as a helper, so they would be free to teach. They went to Cyprus first, for Barnabas was eager to tell his own countrymen of the Saviour. Then they decided to go north into the wilder countries among the barbarians. Mark did not like that and went home. Barnabas was grieved and Paul was disgusted.

Later Mark was sorry and ashamed. He wanted to go with them, promising to go all the way this time. Barnabas wanted to take him, but Paul had no patience with a quitter and would have none of him. When they could not agree, they decided to have two tours and get even more work done. Barnabas took Mark and Paul took Silas.

Paul and Barnabas still loved each other and Mark did such good work that Paul was glad to have his help later. We lose sight of Barnabas after he left Paul but we are sure that he kept on preaching.

Why We Admire Barnabas

Everybody loved Barnabas, probably because he loved everyone. It works that way. Barnabas was a man filled with the spirit of Christ. From Christ's life he had caught a vision of the real meaning of service and love, and he sincerely desired to follow Christ's way of living. Through serving Christ, Barnabas seemed to develop that same spirit of love that influenced all that Jesus did. He could not truly follow Christ each day without forgetting self in his efforts to advance the Kingdom.

Barnabas had many other outstanding and noble characteristics. He was a true friend and a man of vast sympathy and understanding.

Poem

BARNABAS
By Webb Dycus

The first disciples formed a band
Where each man's earnings belonged to all,
To take Christ's story across the land.
Their wealth combined was very small.
With but a moment's silent thought,
Barnabas sold his fields one day,
And gave the money that they brought
To help the apostles in their way.
Big Barnabas spoke kind words for Saul
When the disciples turned their backs
Doubting that bright Damascus call
Which stopped Saul blindly in his tracks.
At Antioch where trouble grew
Around the Christians preaching there,
Barnabas—gentle, brave, and true—
Inspired new courage everywhere.
Barnabas went with Saul to preach,
Visiting cities far and wide,
That Jesus' plan of life might reach
Throughout the farthest countryside.

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Bible Rations

. July 20. Barnabas Contributes to the Apostle's Need. Acts 4:36,37.
, July 21. Barnabas and Saul at Antioch. Acts 11:25-30.
., July 22. Barrabas and Paul Joined by Mark. Acts 12:24,25.
July 23. Barnabas a Missionary. Acts 13: 38-43.
July 24. Barnabas Persecuted. Acts 13:44-52.
July 25. Barnabas Called a God. Acts 14:11-18.
n., July 26. Topic—Meet Barnabas, the Pioneer. Acts 9:26-27; 11:22-24; 13:1-3; 15:36-39.

FOR QUIZ-TIME

1. Why is Barnabas remembered to this day?

2. Barnabas sold a field that he owned and brought the money to the disciples to use for the needy. What prompted such a generous gift?

3. Are there people today who make financial sacrifices to further Christ's work? Name some.

4. What act of kindness did Barnabas show to Paul when Paul came to Jerusalem after his conversion?

5. Where did Barnabas and Paul do their first great missionary work together? What were the results?

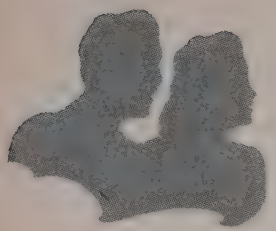
6. What caused Barnabas and Paul to separate at the beginning of the Second Missionary Journey?

7. How do you know when you are obeying God?

8. What are some blessings of Christian stewardship?

9. Where can youth pioneer today?

10. How can youth pioneer today?



Senior-Young People

— AUGUST 2 —

Comments by Earle W. Gates

"Come Ye Apart and Rest Awhile"

First Topic in a Series on "Refreshing Aspects of the Bible"

Genesis 2:2, 3; Mark 6:30-32

Pattern For The Meeting

The leader of this meeting should make careful preparation for its success by these steps:

Pray for God's blessing and help.

Study the Bible selections given.

Read the following material, then add his own thoughts, experiences, and other illustrations.

Plan a brief Leader's Talk to make clear the purposes of the meeting.

This topic begins a series of five unusual topics carrying the general title "Refreshing Aspects of the Bible." It is concerning the matter of rest and the conservation of inner resources. Particularly are we interested in the Commandments as we hear this inviting topic, "Come Ye Apart and Rest Awhile." This is a good time for outdoor meetings or for special settings that we may share in God's endless blessings through nature. It may be an answer to some of the complaints of the society members about being "cooped up" inside on a fine evening. Let the Lord's Day be the Lord's Day, even in the summer! Indeed, that is the very purpose of this meeting. Try to keep the members aware of this responsibility. But, if meeting outside, be sure to arrange a location free from traffic or other disturbances and interests. Also be sure to have hymnals, Bibles, and other equipment provided *in advance*. Have a hymn "Starter" prepared if there is no instrument available. Perhaps a "Blue Canopy" meeting, with the sky for a roof, will be the start of a fine series of evenings. In the meeting tonight strive to bring emphasis to the authority of God, to the Commandments He has handed down to us, and particularly to the one requiring a respect for the Sabbath. Point out the benefits of rest and restoration to those who obey it and also the opportunities for service that it gives. Much good can be done for others by remembering the Lord's Day and keeping it as such. Study what true rest is, both spiritually, mentally and physically, and the benefits of it.

Scripture Readings

M., July 27. Man's Need for Rest. Ex. 31:12-17.
T., July 28. A Sabbath Promise. Isa. 58:13,14.
W., July 29. Profaning the Day of Rest. Neh. 13:15-18.
T., July 30. Rest for the Soul. Psalm 116:1-7.
F., July 31. Rest in Christ's Service. Matt. 11:28-30.
S., Aug. 1. A Rest for God's People. Heb. 4:1-11.
Sun., Aug. 2. Topic—"Come Ye Apart and Rest Awhile." Gen. 2:2,3; Mark 6:30-32.

Aim of The Topic

1. To learn the true lesson of rest.
2. To find God's teaching about the day of rest.
3. To find guidance for our own busy lives.

The Need For Rest

A modern writer has described man as "a sick fly, taking a dizzy ride on a rapidly spinning globe to an unknown destination." While this is not exactly an accurate description of a son of God, it is a reasonable picture of the speed and confusion of the world in which we live. Life today is a busy, complex, bewildering and wearying experience, for young and old alike. The actual figures based on insurance tables of early deaths, and of sudden crippling illness is a sobering proof of this. In many ways our world moves too fast and we all try to do too many things in too little time. This is even out of proportion to a scientific world of action and achievement. Whether we attempt too much or not the fact remains glaringly evident that we need more rest, for body, mind, and spirit. Will Rogers once said, "We Americans are always trying to cut a minute here, and save a half minute there. I wonder, when it's all saved up, what we're going to do with it."

The Promise of Rest

In our Scripture for today Jesus spoke gentle words to His disciples when He said unto them, "Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place and rest awhile." Come indeed into a quiet place and rest. He has also said, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." (Matthew 11:28). In God's economy all things are to be conserved and used to the best possible advantage. Both our bodies and minds need this recuperation of rest to be at their best. It is needless to add that our spirits, besieged as they are by many forces, need rest and quiet likewise; they need the quiet that comes from the meditation and stillness that lets us know God.

The Art of Resting

This appears to be a lost art with the disastrous consequences that such a loss always brings. In a speeding world like ours it is essential that we learn that art. Its foundation is to reconcile ourselves to the need for rest. Then we must learn to plan our programs to include it adequately. To learn to relax properly is a part of this art. Finally we must actually do it, NOW.

The Day of Rest

The principle of rest for people has its precedent in the action of God the Creator, as recorded in Genesis. He set apart one day in seven to be used for rest and worship. It is important to realize that e God Himself rested after His labors Creation. We too often think it u portant. The phrase in Genesis 2:3 further "and God blessed the seventh and sanctified it, because that in it had rested . . ." This means He "dedica it, or "set it apart for the service of G In short, He set the day apart for Him As we "remember the Sabbath Day," the Lord's Day as it means to so man us, we are to set it apart for God's This means to bring rest into our ried lives, to take time to worship, and give generously of ourselves in serv others. A proper use of God's Day make possible a great amount of visitati serving the needs of the less fortunate, self-improvement, as well as the spirit nurture that comes from worship that

A SEED THOUGHT

"Be still, and know that I a God."

Now Is The Time To Begin

This season is more a time of rest relaxation for the majority of people t any other. Let it now be a time of rec sidering the place of rest, both phys and spiritual, in our lives. Jesus took t out of a very busy and important life renew His strength. He urged His disci to draw apart from the busy-ness of world and do the same. At this time will be valuable to hear His words wisdom and to study what true rest Consider this in the light of making best use of the time and powers God given us. He has given us marvelously co plex bodies, and magnificent minds. Th deserve the best care possible. Paul s "What, know ye not that your body is temple of the Holy Ghost, which is you . . ."? (I Corinthians 6:19). He given eternal souls that need preservati Nourish them with things spiritual. To is the day to begin, while the Comma ment of God is before us, "Remember Sabbath, to keep it holy." (Exodus 20:8 Use the Lord's Day for the Lord's purpos

DISCUSS WHILE YOU REST

1. What is true rest?

2. Describe as exactly as possibl what rest does for the body. Wha does it do for the mind? For the spirit?

3. What has Jesus said about rest

4. Is there a difference betwee rest and loafing?

5. What is the meaning of the Fourth Commandment?

6. How can Christian service fo others be synonymous with rest?

7. How do you think Christ would like you to spend the Lord's day?

8. What is the Christian attitude toward work and rest?

"Come Ye Apart and Rest Awhile"

First Topic in a Series on "Refreshing Aspects of the Bible"
Mark 6:30-46

Intermediate

— AUGUST 2 —

Comments by Raymond M. Veh

ur Aims

1. To discover the values in relaxion and meditation.
2. To learn the secret of Jesus in rewing the physical and spiritual self.
3. To get the most out of our daily uiet Hour.

me to Be Quiet

St. Ignatius required of new members his order an initial 30 days of silence. ring the thirty days the life of the new mbers became focused on God. Would not be a help to youth today if church mbership preparation included some riods of silence? Would Christian Enavor membership have more meaning we took time for occasional retreats? To "listen" for five minutes is a real re for multitudes. But daily talking to d and listening to Him becomes a strong line. The more we commune with God, more we find it possible to hear his ce and to heed it. Without the listening it we are apt to become as a "windwn candle."

We are physically stronger all through day if we take sitting-up exercises in morning. We are spiritually stronger during the day when we observe the iet Hour. Do you have a time daily en you read the Scriptures and pray to d?

eryone Needs a Quiet Time

n every football game there are periods "time out." Children in school enjoy ess. Even high-powered industrial orizations allow for short intervals of for men and machinery. After a tour duty on a fighting front, the soldier and or are given time for recuperation ind the lines. The Christian sets aside day in several for thoughtful purs and spiritual renewal.

Human beings have need of quietude the midst of the rush and crush of life. s a law of God that everyone, to be his t, needs time for silence and meditaand temporary physical relaxation.

en-Doored to God

In deep mid-silence, open-doored to H." That's the way a poet expressed it. d before he could express, he must have been there in that inner quietness of spirit that awaits God . . . there in that "listening place" where, even though all sorts of strident voices clamor outside, a "still small voice" can be heard.

In the midst of a whirlwind, we are told, there is a center of utter calm. Our lives are whirlwinds all right—that much of the comparison holds. But have we the calm at the heart of all our doings, all our thinkings, all our sayings? If we haven't, much that we do, think, or say may miss the mark—God's mark, that is.

Why the Quiet Hour?

We need daily prayer.
We need daily reading of God's Word.
We need a daily quiet time.

How can we plan for these and find time for them?

The answer is direct and pointed: Observe the Quiet Hour.

The Quiet Hour is a period in the routine of life to pray, read the Bible and meditate. Usually it is fifteen minutes or more. It is observed regularly, daily if possible.

The Quiet Hour is a Christian Endeavor custom of long standing and those who band themselves together for this observance call themselves Comrades of the Quiet Hour.

This is the pledge of the Comrade of the Quiet Hour:

"Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I will make it the rule of my life to set apart at least fifteen minutes every day, if possible in the early morning, for quiet meditation and direct communion with God."

Steps in Observing the Quiet Hour

1. *Physical relaxation and calmness of mind.* Learn to drop all physical and mental tension in the Quiet Hour. This does not mean slouchiness and lassitude. It means alertness without stiffness, poise without rigidity. Make yourself realize that for at least fifteen minutes there is no need for rush and dash.

2. *Survey life's needs.* See the whole panorama of life. Be honest in evaluating life's experiences. Admit your shortcomings and sins as well as your joys and victories. Out of this survey will arise a sense of need and you are ready for the next step.

3. *Seek more light and more power.* More light on the pathway. More power to keep climbing. We talk with God. We find guidance in His Book. We think things over. We are changed for the better inside. We are ready to renew the crusade to change things for the better in the world round about. When the Quiet Hour is over we can say with moral and spiritual enthusiasm:

"Lead on, O King Eternal,
The day of march has come."

What Else Does Nature Do for Us?

When we come apart and rest in God's great out-of-doors, two things happen to us:

a. We Know the World's Store of Beauty

There is beauty in the world all about us. There is the beauty of the sun and the moon and the stars, and the beauty of growing things, and the beauty of color. There is also beauty to be found in persons—in kindliness and sympathy and in unselfish acts.

b. We Grow in Many Ways

Growth is one of the mysteries of nature. To watch things grow is as interesting as a fairy tale or a mystery story. Growth is a process that goes on within a plant or animal that makes it change from day to day. With the naked eye we are not able to see just how it is done, but over a period of time we can see that change has taken place.

c. We Make Life-changing Decisions

Time spent in the out-of-doors and in communion with God helps us to see ourselves as we are and to know what we want to be. At summer camp we often sing:

"Spirit of the Living God, fall afresh on me."

This becomes a reality as we take time to be alone with God.

"Spirit of the Living God, fall afresh on me."

Comradeship with Christ is a life-long quest, but it can start in earnest seeking after God.

"Melt me."

We must lose our life for Christ to find it.

"Mould me."

Pause in anxious anticipation of ways God can change your life.

"Fill me."

Our lives may overflow with God's love.

"Use me."

Out-of-doors with God is one of the places where God can show us where we can be best used by him.

"Spirit of the Living God, fall afresh on me."

May we daily take time to have this request fulfilled through observance of the Quiet Hour.

TO START DISCUSSION

1. Why does Christian Endeavor ress the Quiet Hour?
2. What blessings have come to ou in observance of the Quiet Hour?
3. Why did Jesus "go apart to rest while"?
4. Tell of your most relaxing and building vacation.
5. Tell of one experience in which ou were sure of God's blessing.
6. Has your society held a retreat the out-of-doors? Did your mem-rs feel closer to God there than Church? Describe the experience.
7. What is a good schedule for the uiet Hour?

From The Book of Books

M., July 27. Man's Need for Rest. Ex. 31:12-17.
T., July 28. A Sabbath Promise. Isa. 58:13,14.
W., July 29. Profaning the Day of Rest. Neh. 13:15-18.
T., July 30. Rest for the Soul. Psalm 116:1-7.
F., July 31. Rest in Christ's Service. Matt. 11:28-30.
S., Aug. 1. A Rest for God's People. Heb. 4:1-11.
Sun., Aug. 2. Topic—"Come Ye Apart and Rest Awhile." Mark 6:30-46.

Senior-Young People

— AUGUST 9 —

Comments by Earle W. Gates

Who Are Some Bible Musicians ?

Second Topic in a Series on "Refreshing Aspects of the Bible"

Genesis 4:21; I Samuel 16:23; II Samuel 6:5; I Chronicles 15:27, 28

Pattern For The Meeting

The leader of this meeting should make careful preparation for its success by these steps:

Pray for God's blessing and help.

Study the Bible selections given.

Read the following material, then add his own thoughts, experiences, and other illustrations.

Plan a brief Leader's Talk to make clear the purposes of the meeting.

The topic selected for today is the second in a series of five which pick unusual aspects or subjects out of the Bible. It brings our attention to the music and musicians of the Bible. This is an interesting but little known subject for most people unless they have been deeply enough interested in music to do research in this particular field. It is therefore an opportunity to learn many new things and to pool the present knowledge of your society attendants. It is well to consider the possibility of outdoor meetings at this season. Or, for this topic a particular location of musical significance or of special artistic beauty might be used. It is an ideal opportunity to invite a guest speaker who is an authority on music. Why not invite the music director or organist of your church or the head of the music department of your school? Others also may be found. Perhaps pictures of the various ancient instruments may be available for display. It might even be possible to arrange for your entire society to visit a museum together, partly to see the musical displays, and also to enjoy the whole exhibit as a group function. Especially study the Bible passages recommended, in preparation for the meeting.

Aim of The Topic

To learn more about the music and musicians of Bible days and to relate them to today.

Music Hath Charms

Music is in the soul of man. It appears to be a vital part of his life and satisfies a deep inner hunger. A part of worship is the right use of music. It has ever been included in it, in some form, because of its expressive value. God has accepted praise in the form of song and of melody played upon instruments. This has been a valid and proven medium of approach. Music has power to sway and to change people; indeed it has a great influence over even animals.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak,"

so saith Congreve. Beethoven said, "Music should strike fire from the heart of man, and bring tears from the eyes of woman." What a power music has! Indeed, there is music in all things if we but had ears to discover it. God has an appreciation for music and he has tried to share it with man that man in turn might lift it unto His Lord as an offering of love. For all the ages of mankind music has had an important place in his experience. Let us look both at the past and the present.

A SEED THOUGHT

"Music is the fourth great material want of our natures, first food, then raiment, then shelter, then music." —Bovee

Do you agree?

Musicians of The Bible

There are a number of musicians mentioned in the Bible, some of them very well known figures. In many instances there are but passing references, that do not reflect the importance of music in these contexts. Rather, we are to assume that their very presence there indicates their importance. The earliest record of a Biblical musician is in the first Book of the Bible. This is in Genesis 4:21, where Jubal, the son of Cain, is named as the father of musicians. He is referred to as the father of all who play upon musical instruments. This is a somewhat familiar name to us. He is also called the "teacher" of all musicians upon the harp and organ; probably these were the lyre and the Pandean pipes.

Music was used socially from an early date, as in Genesis 31:27, both as an accompaniment to song and dance. Music then was an especial employment of women usually. At a later period "foreign girls" visited Palestine as musicians (Isaiah 23:16). David was one of the best known musicians of the Bible and we find references to his participation in I Samuel 16:23 and II Samuel 6:5. Many times did this great King refresh himself or others with his music. The Psalms themselves are largely a reflection of this love and accomplishment. He was a very accomplished musician and gave much attention to its cultivation and to its introduction into temple worship. Again it is probable that the great choirs used there were of female voices.

The prophets were great cultivators of music. It was an important branch of instruction in the schools of the prophets. From the time of Abraham the Israelites were essentially a musical people, as the Arabs are to this day, both living in the same country. Vocal music received a great advance through the Hebrew people by the development of their musical nature in their constant habit of singing. In the titles of the Psalms both tunes and musical terms appear, as a further evidence. The Egyptians too were practical musicians a introduced music on festive occasio There was an exchange of ability a instruments during the Israelite bonda Among the Hebrews, however, we h no record of any tunes and can only su pose that they had a system of musi notation. In the New Testament there a fewer references, though there are son as at the feast of the Prodigal Son (Lu 15:25), and elsewhere.

Help From The Bible

M., Aug. 3. A Great Orchestra and Choir. I Chron. 25:
T., Aug. 4. The Choir's Task. II Chron. 20
W., Aug. 5. Youthful Musicians. Psalm 68.
T., Aug. 6. Joyful Music. Psalm 81:
F., Aug. 7. Praising God with Music. Psalm 98:
S., Aug. 8. How to Sing. Col. 3:16.
Sun., Aug. 9. Topic—Who Are Some Bible Musicians? Gen. 4:21; I Sam. 16:23; II S

Instruments of The Bible

There are several instruments mention in Biblical record and some of them a forerunners of those of today. There we three kinds of instruments in use. Fir there was the stringed type, such as t harp, viol, sackbut. Then there was t wind group, including the trumpet, hor cornet, pipe, flute, organ, dulcimer. Fina there was the percussion type, the bel cymbals, timbrel. Some of the horns we made of the actual horns of rams, wi goats or oxen, used with a mouthpie The pipes were often bored out of woo and reeds were used for some purpos With such primitive equipment was mo ern music born, but only out of hear that loved its charm.

Religious Music Today

With the great heritage we have a with the limitless facilities for it mus today can play a great part in man's li particularly in the field of religion. Caree in religious music should present a cha lenge. Such can render inestimable servi to Christ and the Church.

FOR DISCUSSION

1. What are the benefits derived from religious music?

2. Name all the Bible instruments you can.

3. Point out some examples of music in the Bible.

4. Should religious music be taught in the schools?

5. How can music become the means of a career in full-time Christian service?

6. What is necessary to produce good music?

7. How does music aid in a worship service?

8. Why are there not more musicians today?

Who Are Some Bible Musicians ?

Second Topic in a Series on "Refreshing Aspects of the Bible"
DAVID: I Samuel 16:14-23; THE PRIESTS: Ezra 3:10, 11;
THE LEVITES: Nehemiah 12:27, 28, 35, 36

Intermediate

— AUGUST 9 —

Comments by Raymond M. Veh

ur Aims

1. To understand the musical heritage of the Church.
2. To consider Bible musical instruments and singers.
3. To learn how to "sing the songs the Lord" today.

ne Earliest Traces of Music

Music is an expression of human emons. Emotions are closely linked with n's religious worship. From earliest corded times man has expressed various otions in music of one kind or another. The beginnings of music have been lost the dimness of antiquity. The most thentic record of the music of the cients is that shown by *bas reliefs* and ll paintings of the Assyrians and yptians. History has much to say about sic. Yet, from a scientific and technical nt of view, music as we understand it lay was the slowest fine art to develop l the last to receive permanent record. Music played an important part in the ial and religious life of the ancient yptians. Every significant occasion was nobled and embellished by music. The yptians were a melody-loving people, ing their music closely with religion l astronomy.

Players and singers formed schools of sic, where also were found large bands instrumentalists and choruses. In many ll paintings have been found repretations of these large orchestras, always ducted by a leader. The paintings show preponderance of stringed instruments: e, lute and harp. There is evidence of ne wind instruments and in days of tle they used trumpets and drums. The sic of the early Egyptians seems to e become a definite science even prior 3000 B.C.

The Hebrews obtained their knowledge the science of music from the Egyptians. sic was very prominent in the temple rship and was regarded as a medium of ect communication with God. The music performed by large choirs, singing in son, and accompanied by harsh and ll-sounding instruments. They used phonal effects, that is, music which was nted by the priests and answered by choir. During the reign of King omon it is said that as many as 4000 sicians were employed in the temple ices. The Hebrews had a great innce on the development of music.

Scripture Readings

Aug. 3. A Great Orchestra and Choir. I Chron. 25:5-7.
Aug. 4. The Choir's Task. II Chron. 20:21.
Aug. 5. Youthful Musicians. Psalm 68:25.
Aug. 6. Joyful Music. Psalm 81:1-3.
Aug. 7. Praising God With Music. Psalm 98:1-6.
Aug. 8. How To Sing. Col. 3:16,17.
Aug 9. Topic—Who Are Some Bible Musicians? David: I Sam. 16:14-23; The Priests: Ezra 3:10,11; The Levites: Neh. 12:27,28,35,36.

Earliest Scripture References

It is said that there are over a thousand Bible references to some phase of music and that about three-fourths of the books of the Bible mention music or musicians.

The first reference to music in Scripture is the statement that Jubal was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ. (Gen. 4:21.)

Closely following that is the "sword song" of Lamech to his wives, Adah and Zillah:

"Hear my voice; ye wives of Lamech,
Hearken unto my speech:
For I have slain a man to my wounding,
And a young man to my hurt."—Gen. 4:23

Laban, the father-in-law of Jacob, knew the soothing influence of music. "Why didst thou flee away secretly, and . . . not tell me, that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with songs, with tabret, and with harp?" (Gen. 31:27) he asked, when he had overtaken Jacob, who, with his wives, Leah and Rachel, had secretly fled without any farewell.

Old Testament Passages

Exodus 15:1-18. On the banks of the Red Sea, Moses and the children of Israel sang their triumphal song of deliverance from the hosts of Egypt.

Exodus 15:20-21. Miriam, in celebration of the above event, exercised one of her functions as a prophetess by leading a procession of women, chanting in chorus the song of Moses.

Judges 5:1-31. The song of Deborah and Barak is cast in a distinctly metrical form and was probably intended to be sung with a musical accompaniment as one of the people's songs.

II Samuel 19:35. David seems to have gathered around him men and women singers.

I Chronicles 23:5; 25:6-7; *II Chronicles* 5:11-14. Temple musicians during King Solomon's reign: 4000 singers and instrumentalists, 288 music directors and teachers. Chosen from the Levites by David for the elaborate temple worship. Obviously, there must have been a considerable body of musicians throughout the country.

The whole number of musicians was divided into 24 groups, each group presided over by a body of 12 specially trained leaders under one of the twenty-four sons of Asaph, Heman or Jeduthun as conductor.

These great choirs answered each other in responsive singing. The temple of music must have been grand and inspiring beyond anything known.

"O come, let us sing unto the Lord,
Let us heartily rejoice in the strength of our salvation."

David sang in Adullam's Cave. And David was a fugitive. He had to flee for his life; had to leave everything he possessed in the world. He took nothing with him but his song. That seemed to be enough.

New Testament Music

Paul, writing to the church as Ephesus, recommends "speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord" (Eph. 5:19), and in a letter to the Colossian church, he also advises "singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord." (Col. 3:16).

No record of singing touches the heart more deeply than that connected with the last supper which Jesus had with his disciples before his trial and crucifixion. St. Matthew tells of it with dramatic simplicity. "And when they had sung an hymn, they went out into the Mount of Olives." (Matt. 26:30).

What did the first century Christians sing? A seminary class answered:

a. The songs of the Old Testament: besides the Psalms, such as
1. The "earliest sacred song"—Exodus 15.
2. The "swan song of Moses"—Deut. 32: 1-43.
3. "One of the most magnificent martial songs ever written"—Judges 5.
4. A "song of thanksgiving"—I Samuel 2:1-10.
5. A funeral song—II Samuel 1:17-27.
6. An ecclesiastical song—Habakkuk 3.

b. The canticles: songs employing Jewish forms with Christian themes.
1. The Magnificat—Luke 1:46-55.
2. Benedictus—Luke 1:67-79.
3. Nunc Dimittis—Luke 2:29.

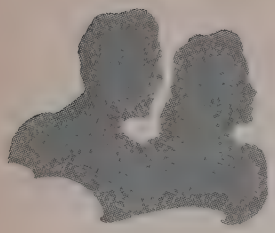
c. "Spiritual songs" which were improvisations under the fever of the Holy Spirit.

Fragments of baptismal song: Ephesians 5:14; creedal songs: I Tim. 3:16; 6:15, 16; II Tim. 2:11-13; Phil. 2:6-11.

A PUZZLE

Find Psalm 149:5, print it out, and number the letters in order from 1 to 56.

15-42-13-8-1 is "the father of all such as handle the harp and organ." Genesis 4.
4-52-19-34-45-2-30,
45-7-39-20-3-50-26-17,
5-39-52-45,
31-21-34-53-26-14-28,
41-52-23-8-37-12,
56 - 4-26-9-47-38-54-43-51-22-35-11-52-42-34-6-10-48-56 are musical instruments mentioned in Psalm 150.
40-25-44-45 and 32-21-38-49-7-16-44-10-43-36-22-23 are the two kinds of cymbals in the same Psalm.
See who can get the names of these instruments first.



Senior-Young People

— AUGUST 16 —

Rich Solomon and Poor Richard

Third Topic in a Series on "Refreshing Aspects of the Bible"

Proverbs 1:1-6; 6:6; 10:1

Comments by Earle W. Gates

Pattern For The Meeting

The leader of this meeting should make careful preparation for its success by these steps:

Pray for God's blessing and help.

Study the Bible selections given.

Read the following material, then add his own thoughts, experiences, and other illustrations.

Plan a brief Leader's Talk to make clear the purposes of the meeting.

Today we come to the third topic in a series of unusual ones on the general theme "Refreshing Aspects Of The Bible." The topic itself sounds a bit bewildering but there is much that can be worked out of it. It apparently is designed to turn our thoughts to the great proverbs of God's Word so let's make it an evening of proverbs. Summer's end is fast approaching so take advantage of outdoor opportunities and also begin to make plans for the Fall. A better and more aggressive program should already be in the "crystal ball" for your society in the months to come. Tonight have all your members add to the proverbs given and try to excite a lively discussion upon them. Some profound and wonderful truths are contained in these short and pointed phrases. Be sure to understand them yourself then interpret them to your group. Get help in advance if they are not all clear to you. If possible, secure a copy of "Poor Richard's Almanac" to use in the meeting. Benjamin Franklin's wisdom will add much of value. Perhaps a few of these could be memorized by the Endeavorers. Let each one select one as his own, to take home in his heart and mind as his key verse. This meeting is different; make it good.

THINK IT THROUGH

1. What is a proverb?

2. What is the value of a proverb?

3. Describe the general teachings of the Book of Proverbs.

4. Quote as many common proverbs of the day as possible.

5. What do you know of "Poor Richard's" writings?

6. Who was "Poor Richard?"

7. Do we have any right not to live good moral lives? Why?

8. How can the Proverbs help you most?

9. What is the most surprising thing you learned from this topic?

10. Let each member select at least one proverb to learn, and to keep as a "key verse" for guidance.

Aim of The Topic

To bring some of the truths of God to youth in proverb form.

What Are Proverbs?

Since this topic is to be an examination of some of the more pertinent proverbs it will be well to know exactly what they are. A proverb is a short, pithy, axiomatic saying, the life of which is antithesis, or comparison. Those of the Bible and of other sources are almost entirely unconnected, each bringing its own particular truth. They are designed primarily for the young, but are valuable for all. The oriental method of teaching is doubtless the basis for the use of proverbs. In this there was a constant repetition of wise or practical thoughts, in a form that would stick in the mind. That method is still valid today for personal self-betterment.

The subjects of the proverbs are almost endless. Among them are wisdom, righteousness, fear of God, knowledge, morality, diligence, self-control, trust in God, tithes, use of riches, choice of companions, avoidance of bad women, praise of the good woman, training of children, industry, honesty, justice, contentment, cheerfulness, reverence, common sense. As we know, "Poor Richard's Almanac" followed the Scriptural proverbs quite closely, in seeking to impress the value of the foregoing virtues.

The Book of Proverbs in the Bible is an excellent source of wonderful advice for young people and children. Indeed many hundreds of thousands of copies of this book have been distributed to school children by the Gideons and others. This Book contains largely a collection of wise sayings, mostly by King Solomon, about the practical affairs of life. It especially emphasizes righteousness and the fear of God.

Let's Look At The Proverbs

Perhaps the best way to get them before us is to list the chapters and briefly point out the meaning of each. Get out your Bibles and look them up.

Chapter 1—Object of book is to promote wisdom, instruction, righteousness, sound counsels. Fear of God. Heed parental instruction. Avoid bad companions.

Chapter 2—Wisdom must be sought whole-heartedly. Warning against the "strange woman."

Chapter 3—A superb and beautiful chapter, teaching kindness, truth, peace, trust in God, honoring God with substance. Blessedness.

Chapter 4—Wisdom is principal thing. Path of righteous grows brighter.

Chapter 5—Marital joy and loyalty. Advised monogamy.

Chapter 6—Warning against questionable business obligations, laziness, hypocrisy, lying, trouble-making, and illegitimate love.

Chapter 7—Warning against the adultress adn loose women.

A SEED THOUGHT

"Proverbs are short sentences drawn from a long experience."

— Cervantes

Chapter 8, 9—Wisdom personified as woman.

Chapter 10—Terse contrasts betwee wise men and fools, righteous and wicke diligent and lazy, rich and poor.

Chapter 11—False balance an abomin tion. He that wins souls is wise.

Chapter 12—A worthy woman the glo of her husband. Lying condemned.

Chapter 13—Guard one's mouth. Way transgressor is hard. Wisdom.

Chapter 14—Folly of anger. Fear God a fountain of life.

Chapter 15—Soft answer turns aw wrath. The watch of God. Prayer is God delight. Wise son, glad father.

Chapter 16—Pride, righteousness.

Chapter 17—Cheerfulness, wise silen enjoined.

Chapter 18—A fool's mouth is his d struction. A good wife. Humility.

Chapter 19—A prudent wife is fro God. Pity for the poor.

Chapter 20—Wine is a mocker. Warnir against quarreling.

Chapter 21—Warning against fretfu ness, and against closing ear to cry of t poor.

Chapter 22—A good name rather to b chosen than great riches. Rich and poo together. Training for a child.

Chapter 23—Weary not yourself to b rich. Hearken to father and mothe Teaches against strong drink.

Chapter 24—In multitude of counsello there is safety. Fret not because of ev doers.

Chapter 25—Word fitly spoken. If enem hunger, feed him; God will reward.

Chapter 26—Warning against conce and against a lying tongue.

Chapter 27—Boast not of tomorrov More about fools.

Chapter 28-29—Difference between th wise and fools.

Chapter 30—Proverbs of "Agur," pe haps a friend of Solomon's.

Chapter 31—A Mother's counsel to King. An acrostic.

Thus we have made a hurried tr through Proverbs. Read it more carefull at home in your Quiet Hour.

Daily Bible Readings

M., Aug. 10. The Value of Wisdom. Prov. 8:1-

T., Aug. 11. Blessings of Righteousness. Prov. 11:1-

W., Aug. 12. True Riches. Prov. 22:1-

T., Aug. 13. True Friendship. Prov. 27:6-

F., Aug. 14. Picturesque Proverbs. Prov. 25:11-

S., Aug. 15. Talebearing and Strife. Prov. 26:20-

Sun., Aug. 16. Topic—Rich Solomon and Poor Richard. Prov. 1:1-6; 6:6; 10:1

Rich Solomon and Poor Richard

Third Topic in a Series on "Refreshing Aspects of the Bible"
Proverbs 5:1, 2; 6:6-11; 10:1-5

Intermediate

— AUGUST 16 —

Comments by Raymond M. Veh

lur Aims

1. To get an introduction to the Book f Proverbs.
2. To consider some terse statements f Benjamin Franklin.
3. To see the lasting wisdom which rompts the Proverbs.

Vhat Is a Proverb?

The Hebrew word for proverb is de- ved from a verb which means to liken or compare. Hence a proverb is closely lated to a parable, in fact, a proverb is condensed parable. Terry says, "Proverbs e short, pithy sayings in which a wise unsel, a moral lesson or a suggestive perience is expressed in a striking form."

he Book of Proverbs

The Book of Proverbs is not only sim- ly a collection of wise and witty sayings ut there runs through them all a distinct hilosophy of life. The fundamental idea that the world is morally governed. The fear of the Lord is the beginning f wisdom." There are two great problems nsidered—first, the moral government of ie world; second, the duty of man in such world.

Vho Wrote The Proverbs?

Most of the proverbs were written by olomon. Some were probably written by ther wise men and later added to the llection of proverbs bearing Solomon's ame. In the proverbs humor and kindly rcasm are used with telling effect. The ise and the foolish, the rich and the poor, the slothful and the diligent are brought into sharp contrast. Pride, anger, envy, hatred and gluttony are unmercifully scored. Supreme trust in God and obedience to parents, the curbing of the tongue, a good character and right dealing in business, are urged upon all. So deep is the knowledge of human nature here shown, that these wise sayings, although given so long ago, are still as fresh and true to nature as if spoken today.

A Manual of Conduct

Proverbs may be described as a manual of conduct. Its observations relate to a number of forms of life, to affairs domestic, agricultural, urban, the commercial, political, and military. The high ethical standard of the Book is universally recognized. Its maxims all look to the establishment of a safe, peaceful, happy life.

In the Book of Proverbs the following ethical principles are enjoined frequently: *Kindness* to man, Prov. 3:3; and to beast, Prov. 12:10; *truth*, Prov. 16:6; *interest* in the poor, Prov. 22:22. *Love* is extolled as ministering to peace, Prov. 10:22. *Pride* is condemned. Prov. 13:10; and *modesty* is approved, Prov. 11:20. *Revenge* is forbidden, Prov. 24:17; and *industry* is commended, Prov. 10:4, 5. *Obedience* gives life, Prov. 19:16; and *drunkenness* brings death, Prov. 23:29-35. There's no place like *home*, Prov. 27:8. *True repentance* is necessary, Prov. 28:13; and the *prayer* of a bad man is futile, Prov. 28:9. *Sin* should be feared, Prov. 28:14; and *faith* in God pays, Prov. 28:25. The *training* of children, Prov. 22:6; *wisdom* is a peacemaker, Prov. 29:9; and *gossip* is condemned, Prov. 25:7.

Proverbs of Poor Richard

Benjamin Franklin was one of the most versatile men in American history. There was almost no worthwhile area of life in which he was not interested. One of his many interests was a study of the Bible. On one occasion he is said to have read the book of Esther to a sophisticated literary group in France. When they expressed delight at its style and asked where he ever found such a story he surprised them by telling them it was in the Bible.

Wealth was an indication of divine favor, according to Cotton Mather, the American preacher. "Sirs, you cannot but acknowledge that it is the sovereign God who has bestowed upon you the riches which distinguish you,' he said. "I tell you, with *Diligence* a man may do marvelous things. *Young* man, work hard while you are *young*. Let your business engross most of your time . . . "

When but an eighteen-year-old boy in 1724, Franklin visited Cotton Mather. He practiced and preached his business ethics all his life.

Forty-seven years later he wrote: "And now I speak of thanking God. I desire with all humility to acknowledge that I owe the mentioned happiness of my past life to his kind providence, which leads me to the means I used and gave them success."

Maxims

Benjamin Franklin is famous for his maxims. A few of them are:

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.

Heaven helps those that help themselves.

No gains without pains.

Nothing is certain in this world but death and taxes.

We must all hang together, or we shall all hang separately.

For a Project

Let each member come with a favorite proverb — either Solomon's or "Poor Richard's." These may be collected and then read—the group voting on whether they are from the Bible or from the secular source.

Have an Endeavorer sketch the life of Solomon.

Have an Endeavorer sketch the life of Franklin.

Discuss whether much of the business attitudes which we find used today did not arise early in Biblical history and were restated for our nation by Benjamin Franklin. Are these basic for today's world situation?

Suggested Summer Reading

Visual Aids in the Church, Wm. Rogers and Paul Vieth. (The Christian Education Press, Philadelphia: 1946.) $2.50. 214 pp.

Visual Method in the Church, Educational Bulletin No. 901. Prepared by the Committee on Visual Education. (The Division of Christian Education of National Council of Churches, 79 East Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.) 30 c. 24 pp.

Using Audio-Visuals in the Church. The Division of Christian Education of National Council of Churches. 1950. 60c. 16 pp.

TO SECURE PARTICIPATION

Ask five members to read the Book of Proverbs through at one sitting (it can be done in an hour and a half) and let each come prepared to tell what the Book teaches on one of the following subjects: Pride, envy, anger, curbing the tongue, obedience to parents, diligence in business, trust in God, true wisdom.

Additional topics for discussion:

1. What is your favorite proverb? Why?
2. What practical help have we got out of the Book of Proverbs?
3. How can we best use the Book of Proverbs?
4. Why should we listen to the experience of others?
5. What statements of trust in Proverbs impress you?
6. In what ways have you proved Proverbs to be true?
7. Let a number comment on one practical rule from Proverbs that they find useful.
8. Study Proverbs 1:1 and 11:1 as a basis for putting religion into business.
9. Is anything more pleasing to God than the Christian virtue of honesty?
10. Why do we honor Benjamin Franklin today?

For Daily Devotions

M., Aug. 10. The Value of Wisdom. Prov. 8:1-12.
T., Aug. 11. Blessings of Righteousness. Prov. 11:1-11.
W., Aug. 12. True Riches. Prov. 22:1-4.
T., Aug. 13. True Friendship. Prov. 27:6-10.
F., Aug. 14. Picturesque Proverbs. Prov. 25:11-14.
S., Aug. 15. Talebearing and Strife. Prov. 26:20,21.
Sun., Aug. 16. Topic—Rich Solomon and Poor Richard. Prov. 5:1,2; 6:6-11; 10:1-5.

Senior-Young People

— AUGUST 23 —

"When I Consider Thy Heavens"

Fourth Topic in a Series on "Refreshing Aspects of the Bible"

Psalm 8

Comments by Earle W. Gates

Pattern For The Meeting

The leader of this meeting should make careful preparation for its success by these steps:
Pray for God's blessing and help.
Study the Bible selections given.
Read the following material, then add his own thoughts, experiences, and other illustrations.
Plan a brief Leader's Talk to make clear the purposes of the meeting.

At this season of the year we are mindful of the out-of-doors. Most people can't spend as much time in it as they would like. A good way to make this meeting more realistic in its teaching is to meet out-of-doors. After the usual meeting of discussion is completed, if possible, stay out longer and observe the heavens. Locate various stars and constellations. Help each other in finding them and telling what each knows about them. Remind the young people of the magnificent plan of the universe and the working of it. How perfectly the sun, moon and stars make up our day and night. Only God, the great Creator, could conceive such a plan.

Aim of The Topic

1. To point out God in the universe.
2. To show the magnitude and harmony of heavenly bodies.

Consider The Heavens

In Genesis, the first chapter, we read of the creation of the universe. God made all that we see as we look up into the heavens. The sun lights our way by day and makes life, growth, and activity possible. Without the heat the sun's rays send forth, the ground would be barren and dry. In fact, there would not be life of any kind. The sun is most important.

In the evening, on a clear night, a beautiful moon shines down from the heavens. Its light is a reflection from the sun and is one of the beauties of the night. Accompanying the moon are many and varied stars. Some are not too far off and others are many, many light years away. Some stand alone and others make much studied formations such as the Big Dipper, Little Dipper, Milky Way, etc. Some are planets as the Earth is. It is not even certain that there isn't life on some of these planets.

The clouds are not always a welcome sight, but on the other hand, sometimes are a very welcome one. When one looks upon them, he expects rain that might interfere with his day's outing. Or perhaps, he's happy because his crops need that rain, or his lawn is getting brown, or his water supply is low. It's comforting sometimes when the clouds cover the sun, and a cool breeze is felt, after a steady sunning.

Snow is one of the products of God's heavens, along with hail and sleet. Children love snow and look forward to it, but usually adults mourn the shoveling and bundling up that it causes.

All of these are made and sent by God; each with a purpose.

The Glory of The Heavens

God not only made these wonderful portions of the heavens but He placed each one there with a purpose and a plan. How wonderful is the harmony! The sun is never shining in the middle of the night but man can count on the restfulness of God's darkness. None of the heavenly bodies collide but each has its own path. It does not snow in the middle of summer, thus ruining crops. Man can plan on the seasons and their warmth or coolness. The trees bring forth new green buds each spring and drop their leaves in the fall. God carries out His plans accurately. No man-made machinery could attempt to be so perfect.

One of the greatest glories of God's heavens is the rainbow. Each time its beauty is seen a prayer of thanks should be uttered. Thousands of years ago, God sent a flood upon all the earth to punish all the sinful people. Only Noah, his family, and the selected pairs of fowl and beasts survived. This thrilling story can be read in Genesis 6, 7, 8, and 9. When the waters ceased and the Ark rested upon the soil God made a covenant with Noah. He promised that never again would a flood of waters cover the whole face of the earth. When the rainbow is seen in the sky, God wants Noah and his descendants to know that He is remembering this promise, and each one is to do likewise. This is a symbol of God's remembrance and love.

What Is Man?

God's own mind planned the Universe and His own fingers worked this marvelous plan. Of what value would all this be if man had not been created to make use of it? Psalm 8:4 and 5 says that God made man "a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor." Genesis 1:26 and 27 states that God made man to rule over all else that He created.

Help From The Scripture

M., Aug. 17. Lights in the Heavens. Gen. 1:14-19.
T., Aug. 18. Stars Illustrate God's Promise. Gen. 15:1-7.
W., Aug. 19. The Everlasting Creator. Heb. 1:10-12.
T., Aug. 20. Thanks to God as Creator. Psalm 136:1-9.
F., Aug. 21. Extent of God's Creation. Jer. 51:15,16.
S., Aug. 22. Created for Man. Isa. 45: 18.
Sun., Aug. 23. Topic—"When I Consider Thy Heavens." Psalm 8.

A SEED THOUGHT

The Heavens declare the glor of God; and the firmament show eth His handiwork.) Psalm 19:1

It is man whom God has used to keep balance in the number of fish, fowl, a beasts. These creatures are for man's u The same is true of trees that are used lumber and fruit. God's greatest conce is for man, and it was for him that things were made.

What The Shepherds Saw

As the shepherds of old watched th flocks by night, they had long hours observe the heavens and its wonderme As they saw God's handiwork so clea they felt very close to the Creator. Anyo who takes the time and the opportun to watch the workings of the heavens thrilled by it. God is made very real, a His greatness is more evident.

A poet of the last century has writt the following verse:

All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small.
All things wise and wonderful,
The Lord God made them all.
He gave us eyes to see them,
And lips that we might tell
How great is God Almighty,
Who has made all things well.

CONSIDER GOD'S HEAVENS

1. What stars, planets, or forma tions can you find readily?
2. Of what value are the clouds?
3. What is the purpose of th moon?
4. Is it likely that there is life or the other planets also? Give rea sons or proof for your answer.
5. Would you consider making any change in the seasons? Has God's plan been proven to be perfect?
6. What does it mean when we see the rainbow in the sky?
7. Should this sign in itself give evidence of God's being?
8. Has God ever broken this promise?
9. Why has man been placed upon earth?
10. How important is man in this field of God's creation?
11. What do the heavens teach us about God?
12. As you watch the magnitude of the heavens, do you feel small and alone?
13. What about "flying saucers?" Ahe they phenomena of Nature, or creations of man? Or what?
14. As darkness falls, see what new or thrilling things you can find as you consider the heavens.

"When I Consider Thy Heavens"

Fourth Topic in a Series on "Refreshing Aspects of the Bible"
Psalms 8 and 19

Intermediate

— AUGUST 23 —

Comments by Raymond M. Veh

Proverbs Give Life Lessons

Solomon bids us "buy the truth" in chapter 23, verse 23. He does not tell us what it must cost to "buy the truth" because we must purchase it regardless of price. Is not the whole duty of man to seek truth wherever it may be found, to follow truth wherever it may lead, to do truth whatever the consequences? Truth cannot be purchased with money, yet you cannot have it without cost and possibly sacrifice. You must never sell truth. While it is hard to buy truth, it is easy to sell it, for every temptation is a persuasion to part with it. The sale of truth is of all bargains the worst, for the seller grows poorer and the buyer becomes richer.

An important lesson is that we guard the heart with "all diligence." If the heart goes wrong the whole life goes wrong with it. The heart is not merely the home of the affections, but also the center of our moral purpose and the seat of the will. "The issues of life" flow from the heart to make our bodies strong or weak. We are urged to surrender our hearts to God and he will guide our lives toward all that is highest and best.

A third lesson is that of "trust." If we acknowledge the Lord in all our ways He will "direct thy paths." What more could we ask?

Our Aims

1. To give Endeavorers a new appreciation of the vastness, order and beauty of the universe.

2. To create a desire for further study of the stars and heavens.

3. To see God's glory in the world of his creation.

To the Leader

One of the most wonderful times to observe the beauty of the skies is on a summer night when the skies are sprinkled with the starry hosts." Before you have your program announce the purpose of this meeting—to see anew the beauty of the heavens, explaining that often we go around with our heads down forgetting to look up and notice that silent beauty that God has given.

For this meeting plan a hayride if you can, preferably with enough hay that you can lie back and really observe the heavens. If you can't plan that, make it a hike ending in a blanket party where you can all lie on your backs on a convenient hillside and take in the beauty of the heavens. See if there is not some person in your community who knows a good bit about astronomy. Ask him to come along, and as you ride along, or lie on your backs, let him talk about the vastness and wonder of the universe. If you don't have someone who is an authority in astronomy perhaps one or more of your group would like to find out something about astronomy to share with the group.

Tilt Your Head

Just to tilt back your head and look up at the stars on a clear night is a breath-taking experience. The great number of stars, their brilliance, and their far-away, unreachable quality could inspire the psalmist to write one of the most beautiful hymns of all time:

The heavens declare the glory of God,
And the firmament showeth his handiwork.

Just from looking at the sky the psalmist felt the greatness of the Creator. But the psalmist knew little about the stars except that they were far away. Yet he had no idea how far away they really are. He could not know that most of stars are so far away that their distance from the earth must be measured in light years and that one light year is about six trillion miles. That is the distance light travels in one year!

When you consider that the constellations were named thousands of years ago by people of ancient civilizations, you are impressed by the permanence of the universe, by the seemingly changeless stars. Yet those stars are moving through space at the rate of six hundred million miles per year. You can't see them moving, because they are so far away that the motion is not noticeable. Still, they probably have changed position only slightly since the psalmist of ancient Israel viewed them.

Ordering of Lives

It was not by chance that the psalmist, who sang about the glory of God in nature, went on to speak about the law of the Lord and its value for men. As we see patterns in nature and as we observe the laws which keep our universe running smoothly we begin to understand that God keeps his created world in order. If we are to live in God's world we need not only to observe the laws of nature; we need also to become acquainted with God's great moral laws in order that our lives can become orderly.

It is interesting for us to discover that the men who study the orderly way of the universe tell us that God's moral laws are important too. Long before Sir Isaac Newton discovered the laws of gravitation, the moral laws of God were formulated in great codes like the Ten Commandments. But they found their best expression in the teachings of Jesus. Being so close to God, he was able to teach us and to show us how to order our lives so that we would feel at home in an orderly universe.

New Yardsticks

Astronomy moves on. Recent discoveries include seventeen hundred new, valuable, and variable stars, used as yardsticks to measure the depths of space; also a new twin star, a double sun, of which there are many in the heavens, as there are many double protons and nucleuses inside of some atoms. The double sun has an eclipse lasting thirty days.

Some of these yardsticks of space have a light fifteen times as great as that of our sun. Try to imagine that. Other suns are one million times as big as our sun, which is a million times as big as our earth. The latest study shows that the distance across the Milky Way is at least twenty kiloparsecs. A kiloparsec is equal to 3,260 light-years. To figure that distance find the number of seconds in a year, multiply that by 186,000, multiply that by 3,260, multiply that by 20, and you'll know the width of the Milky Way. And as Amos would say to Andy, "Ain't dat somethin'?"

Live Near the Stars

The story is told of Thales of Miletus, who about 600 B.C. discovered the phenomenon of electricity and was the first of the Greeks to study the stars, that as he walked about one night intently observing the stars he fell into a well. A servant laughed at his plight and remarked, "In his zeal for things in the sky he does not see what is at his feet." Some men still laugh at the attempts of others to reach the sky. It is a good thing for all of us to learn to look up at the stars and the rainbows of life.

Project

Someone in your church should have a telescope. Borrow it for this occasion and let each Endeavorer look through it at the sky. Give each a slip of paper and ask him to record his impressions. Read before the group.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What do you see when you gaze into the sky?
2. What does a telescope do for the one searching the heavens?
3. When we speak of stars "light-years away" what do we mean?
4. What did gazing into the heavens do for David?
5. Why do we call the heavens the "Milky Way?"
6. What is one big thought that has come to you as in the night-time you have looked up to the heavens?
7. Where did the stars lead the Wise Men? What did they do then?
8. What are comets? Why do they appear periodically in the heavens?
9. Do the heavens give you a sense of awe at the gigantic size of God's world?

Scripture Readings

., Aug. 17. Lights in the Heavens. Gen. 1:14-19.
, Aug. 18. Stars Illustrate God's Promise. Gen. 15:1-7.
., Aug. 19. The Everlasting Creator. Heb. 1:10-12.
, Aug. 20. Thanks to God as Creator. Psalm 136:1-9.
., Aug. 21. Extent of God's Creation. Jer. 51:15,16.
, Aug. 22. Created for Man. Isa. 45:18.
in., Aug. 23. Topic—"When I Consider Thy Heavens." Psalm 8; Psalm 19.

Senior-Young People

— AUGUST 30 —

Comments by Earle W. Gates

Nature's Open Windows to God

Fifth Topic in a Series on "Refreshing Aspects of the Bible"

Job 38:1-14, 22-41

Pattern For The Meeting

The leader of this meeting should make careful preparation for its success by these steps:

Pray for God's blessing and help.

Study the Bible selections given.

Read the following material, then add his own thoughts, experiences, and other illustrations.

Plan a brief Leader's Talk to make clear the purpose of the meeting.

Pattern For The Meeting

This topic concludes a series of five on various Bible-centered topics. It turns our thinking directly to Nature and to all that our Lord has given to us through this medium. This is surely a time when an outdoor meeting is desirable. It could well be at the beach, in the woods, overlooking a precipice or some great place of beauty. Perhaps it could be a campfire meeting, preceded by a "roast." A leisurely time of singing is always enjoyable. A special speaker for this occasion could be a Christian scientist, or naturalist, who could direct the thinking of your group in special channels of Nature's teaching. Try to bring an emphasis on the things of the great out-of-doors that point man to God. Help your young people to see Him as the Creator of *all* things and the One to Whom alone we can go in an hour of need. Try to show that the God of Nature is the Personal Lord and Friend of all who trust in Him. Describe His greatness, His power, His dependability. Bring out how this is proven by all the things of Nature, the regularity of the seasons, the consistency of the crops, the natural adaptability of all God's creatures. Let the eyes of your members be open windows to behold the wonders of our God.

Aim of The Topic

To show how God provides for all His creation, and all His creatures.

God In Nature

Tupper has said, "Nature is the chart of God, mapping out all His attributes."

Spurgeon—"The best thing is to go from Nature's God down to Nature; and if you once get to Nature's God, and believe Him and love Him, it is surprising how easy it is to hear music in the waves, and songs in the wild whisperings of the winds; to see God everywhere in the stones, in the rocks, in the rippling brooks, and hear Him everywhere, in the lowing of cattle, in the rolling of thunder, and in the fury of tempests. Get Christ first, put Him in the right place, and you will find Him to be the wisdom of God in your own experience."

Locke—"The works of Nature and the works of revelation display religion to mankind in characters so large and visible that those who are not quite blind may in them see and read the first principles and most necessary part of it, and from thence penetrate into those infinite depths filled with the treasures of wisdom and knowledge."

Carlyle—"What is nature? Art thou not the living government of God? O Heaven, is it in very deed He then that ever speaks through thee,—that lives and loves in thee, that lives and loves in me?"

And Maltbie Babcock has written the ever-popular Youth Hymn:

This is my Father's world
And to my listening ears,
All nature sings, and round me rings
The music of the spheres.
This is my Father's world,
I rest me in the thought,
Of rocks and trees, of skies and seas,
His hand the wonders wrought.
This is my Father's world,
The birds their carols raise,
The morning light, the lily white,
Declare their Maker's praise.
This is my Father's world,
He shines in all that's fair,
In the rustling grass I hear Him pass
He speaks to me everywhere.

In this manner, countless writers have reminded us that Nature is God in reality. In all beauty we can see Him; in all power we sense His hand.

The Seasons

Each season offers its own particular evidence of the greatness of God. The very regularity of their coming bespeaks the over-ruling system of our Lord and Creator. Unfailingly they return and provide that which is needed. Summer, which we now enjoy, is the growing season. The result is food for hungry mouths. The Autumn comes on apace, with its harvests and the shutting down of Nature's productivity. Then Winter brings the time of dormant life for the growing things, the replenishment of the earth's moisture and chemical elements. Finally, Spring brings Mother Earth's resurrection, with all the newness of life and the beginnings of growth. Truly the seasons are a window to God's love and providence.

"The day is Thine, the night also is Thine;
Thou hast prepared the light and the sun,
Thou hast set all the borders of the earth,
Thou hast made Summer and Winter."

OPEN THE WINDOW OF DISCUSSION

1. What is Nature?
2. What are the evidences of God in Nature?
3. How may we see God all about us in this season? In the winter?
4. What are the special spiritual problems of Summer? The blessings?
5. How does the planetary system reveal the hand of God?
6. Why should the farmer, the woodsman, or the one closest to Nature be the best Christian?
7. Name several of Nature's windows that open upon God.

The Crops

Did you ever think of what a miracle it is that when a seed or bulb is put into the ground, and it rots and dies, that the new life begins? And did it not strike you as amazing that when you plant a petunia you get a petunia, or an onion for an onion? The unerring reproduction of its own is one of the great phenomena of all the areas of Nature.

The Heavenly Bodies

There is no more magnificent or overwhelming manifestation of God's omniscient power than in the planetary system. He offers still another window to His skillful rule in the workings of the bodies celestial. Imagine for a moment the wisdom and power needed to direct invariably the paths of the planets, the stars, the vast currents of air and the rotation of weather cycles. We place utmost confidence in the proper operation of the Universe, for it is in the hands of God. As Emerson has said:

Nature ever faithful is
To such as trust her faithfulness.

Nature's Blessings Prepare Us

Each one of the blessings given by the hand of God prepares us for greater things ahead. The evidences of His handiwork give us new strength. The rest and relaxation of the properly-planned summer make possible great experiences in the year to come. There are specific opportunities directly ahead. May Nature's open windows provide for us the best view we have ever had of God, and the Lord Jesus Christ Who came that we might have life, "and have it more abundantly."

Read nature; nature is a friend to truth;
Nature is Christian, preaches to mankind;
And bids dead matter aid us in our creed.
—Young.

Bible Readings

M., Aug. 24. A Fruitful Tree. Psalm 1:1-3
T., Aug. 25. A Tree for Birds. Matt. 13:31-32
W., Aug. 26. Nature Resurrected. Songs of Sol. 2:11-13
T., Aug. 27. God's Care Seen in Nature. Matt 6:26-30
F., Aug. 28. The Wind and the Spirit. John 3:1-8
S., Aug. 29. Life Out of Death. I Cor. 15:35-44
Sun., Aug. 30. Topic—Nature's Open Windows to God. Job 38:1-14, 22-41

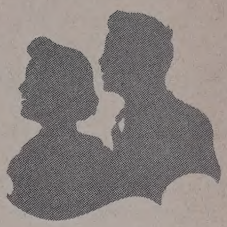
A SEED THOUGHT

"Nature is but a name for an effect, whose cause is God."
— Cowper.

Nature's Open Windows to God

Fifth Topic in a Series on "Refreshing Aspects of the Bible"

Psalm 19



Intermediate

— AUGUST 30 —

Comments by Raymond M. Veh

ur Aims

1. To relish God's gift of the out-of-oors.

2. To see what Nature reveals of God.

3. To share what we have learned om Nature.

he Call of the Out-of-Doors

Have you heard the call of the out-of-oors? Do you get restless unless you follow e soft warm breezes from your place of nfinement to grassy hills and woodsy laces? Do you find relaxation and enjoy-ent amid God's creation unmarred by an? Then come with us to God's own orious out-of-doors! Hike and play close Mother Earth. Worship in nature's thedral. Let your eyes be lifted up to the ee tops, to the eternal hills, to the canopy heaven—and find above and beyond em all the hand of the Creator. Fill your ngs with the untainted air of field and rest. Free your mind from the sham and retense and confusion of our complex, oublesome days.

Vorship Suggestions

BIBLE READINGS: Psalms 9:1-2, 19; 8:24; Luke 12:27-28; II Corinthians 6:1; mes 1:17.

HYMNS: The Spacious Firmament on igh; When Morning Gilds the Skies; O ord of Heaven and Earth and Sea; This My Father's World.

POEMS: Out in the Fields with God; I w God Wash the World; God Is Not ar; To Him All Life Was Beauty; God's utographs. (All found in "Christ and the ne Arts.")

PICTURES: "The Talents," by Burnand; Christ Going Through the Wheatfields," Wehle. (In "Christ and the Fine Arts.")

ature Opens the Window— of God's Glory

Have you ever stood on the shores of mountain lake and watched the sun drop in crimson glory below the ridge on the opposite side; heard the lonely cry of a loon from far down the shore; watched the changing hues as the hush of evening settled deeper into the valleys? Or have you on some sunlit morn walked out across the meadow to listen to the larks and the other feathered songsters and to watch the unfolding buds of a thousand different flowers; watched the giant hawk soaring overhead and the tiny hummingbird dart among the flowers? Or have you on a crisp winter morning caught a falling snowflake on your sleeve and marvelled at the sheer beauty of its lacy design or viewed the sylvan patterns on the windowpane? If you have, you know the feeling of wonder and amazement that can come over one when he thinks deeply upon the beauty and majesty of nature as God has given it to us.

Life itself is a mystery that the greatest scientists have not been able to explain. They never will, for God has the secret of life within Himself.

When a devout man saw Niagara Falls for the first time, he said: "It makes you feel you want to pray." Emerson wrote: "Nature is too thin a screen, the glory of the One breaks in everywhere." And the Apostle Paul was deeply moved and stimulated in his religious life, as he saw God all around him! "The invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made."

Nature Opens the Windows— of God's Orderly Design

Man has always been deeply moved at the spectacle of beauty and design. He has felt that in an ordered universe nothing comes by chance and that the prevalence of beauty is not without its purpose. Even the cynical and sceptical Napoleon was awed into stubborn belief by the stars alone. A more humble and devout man was the poet Wordsworth, for whom beauty was a ministry:

> To me the meanest flower that blows can give
> Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

Nature Opens the Windows— of God's Power

Power is another fact which is evidenced everywhere in nature whether it be in the fury of a storm or in the gentle growth up through the soil of a seed. Where does that power come from? Is there any relation between the power that there is in a tree and the power that there is in you and me?

Nature Opens the Window— To God's Son

God went on to speak to men. He spoke in the revelation of His law. This was the only written revelation that David had when he wrote this Psalm and so the latter part of it extols the glories of the laws of God and the wonderful benefits that are derived from obedience to and observation of them. Later on in the New Testament (Hebrews 1:1-3), we have an even further word from God. "God who spoke in times past in the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us in His Son."

Galilean Service

Why not try a Galilean service? Here is an outline.

Chorus

Singing as boats come to shore—"Brightly Beams Our Father's Mercy." Violinist or cornetist in boat may substitute for singing. By all means try to bring the boat from a little distance with the participants on the program. This gives a worshipful effect.

Call to Worship

Use poem on nature.

Vocal Solo

The Stranger of Galilee.

Scripture

Use the portion telling of Jesus preaching from the boat to those on shore.

Prayer

Prayer Hymn

Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me.

Message

Chorus

Into My Heart, Out of My Heart.

Hymn

Follow the Gleam.

Entire group on first verse; soloist sings second verse as boat moves away. Or violinist can play as the boat rows away.

Taps

Sounded from boat as in distance. Then people can move from the shore as the ervice is ended.

Prayers

(Directed for silent meditation)

1. For the beauty of the sunrise and sunset.
2. For the silences: of moon and stars, of growing blossoms, of crystal snowflakes.
3. For the miracles of God: in change of seasons, upheavals in the universe, rebirth each spring.
4. For strength and peace which are lessons of nature.

DISCUSSION MATERIAL

1. Have you heard the "divine voice" in nature? Explain.

2. Ask four members to come prepared to tell about their most significant experience of feeling God near in a beautiful place.

3. Ask three members to read nature poems and psalms.

4. How can flowers, trees, mountains, seas help us to develop increasing awareness of God?

5. Is nature's message always one of beauty and fairness?

6. Why did Jesus love the out-of-doors?

7. What is being done in your community to conserve its natural resources?

8. Does God supply more good things to good people than he does to evil people? Did God intend that land and water and air should become the property of the first person who could get control over them?

Lessons From The Bible

M., Aug. 24. A Fruitful Tree. Psalm 1:1-3.
T., Aug. 25. A Tree for Birds. Matt. 13:31, 32.
W., Aug. 26. Nature Resurrected. Songs of Sol. 2:11-13.
T., Aug. 27. God's Care Seen in Nature. Matt. 6:26-30.
F., Aug. 28. The Wind and the Spirit. John 3:3 - 8.
S., Aug. 29. Life Out of Death. I Cor. 15:35-44.
Sun., Aug. 30. Topic—Nature's Open Windows to God. Psalm 19.

Via The Eye And Ear

Christian Endeavorers Can Use Modern Miracles of Communication to Spread The Good News

By Amy Deck Faust

THE ancient Romans were famous for their roads. The "way" or "high-road," call "via" became so well known that the very name has left a mark on history. Not only do many of the ancient Roman roads remain, but when we wish to say, "by the way of such and such a place" we say it tersely as "via." The old Romans were masters on the art of building roads but they lost out when it came to building character. Their primary difficulty was that they had much to give materially, but little to give morally. Thus everything was lost.

The Christians, living in Rome, and scattered abroad, had little to give materially, but much to offer for the spirit. In spite of persecution, danger, and death they made their message known. Soon they became known as "followers of the way." They had no printing press and seldom could afford a paid scribe or an official letter-carrier. Instead, men like Luke and Paul wrote as much as possible and sent the letters with any friend who could travel.

It is a miracle the way the good news of the gospel spread. The parchments carried the precious words to those who could read, and these readers in turn passed on the word to those who could listen, but not read. By public testimony and private conversation the truth spread. Even members of Caesar's household and soldiers of the Praetorian Guard became converts. Even the tombs of the dead Christians were made to witness. The catacombs, where the martyrs were buried, carried the simple sign of a cross, a fish, an anchor, a ship, a shepherd, or other of the meaningful symbols of the Church.

The early Christians did not have many means of communication, but such as they had they used. Symbols, signs, pictures, the spoken word, the written word, music, and objects all came to be a means of telling the good news, explaining it, and gaining commitments to Christ.

New Avenues of Communication

In our day science has opened many new avenues of communication to us. Even within the memory of most of us the automobile, train, and airline service has brought a shrinking in miles. The use of postal service has been accelerated. Papers, books, and magazines, are now appearing in ever increasing volume. Facsimile has already proved itself to be a possible means of bringing the daily news into the homes faster than current methods. Radio and television bring world news almost immediately. By films and other projected aids we can stay at home and yet look at the world. Even the counters of our five and ten cent stores are filled with "gadgets" and objects that could be excellent conveyers of truth by becoming "non-projected aids."

It is up to us, the Christians of today, "by all means" to make the good news known. The principle is the same. It is only the method that is more varied. Just as the first Christians were to tell, teach, and win, so we have that same purpose. We may call it communication, interpretation, and commitment, the idea is the same; tell teach, and reach.

A regular feature on audio-visual aids, radio and television begins with this issue of "The World." Amy Deck Faust of Beaver Falls, Pa., who has studied and practiced in these fields extensively, is the author.

Amy Deck Faust

Rich Resources

Let us, as good stewards, check the rich resources which are ours today. We have been given new and better ways of making the old truth known. How unfortunate it would be if we used only the methods of the first or the fifteenth centuries.

Roughly speaking, we communicate by sight and sound. That is to say we do our "telling" to the eye and the ear. There are some few instances where people have had to depend upon touch for communication, but almost everyone learns what he knows through the stimulus coming to the eye and the ear. That is why audio-visuals can be the highway for truth. The eye and ear "via" becomes the road for truth, or untruth, depending upon the one who uses the medium. There is nothing wrong with a film, a microphone, or a television camera. However, unless the means of communication are used for the good of humanity there is grave danger that they will become the tools of harmful interests. Unless we use the modern tools of communication for good, we become guilty of permitting their abuse. Unless we learn to use the new ways of preaching and teaching we fall short of our glorious opportunities.

Study, Train, and Prepare

Since some phases of modern communication demand technical training it is up to us to *study, train,* and *prepare* before there is the privilege of "telling." People have to learn to print and learn to read. Why then should we think it queer to train ourselves to broadcast. Training is also needed to properly project many audio-visuals. Some guidance is needed for even the best in viewing and listening, but it is all worthwhile. We should be glad to venture out into these new ways of *telling, teaching,* and *reaching.* This is a fascinating adventure for the one who works; and for those who receive. Best of all it is an enduring investment. It can be of more worth and eternal value than the Roman "vias."

Each month in this publication we will present some of the tools and techniques for *communication, interpretation,* and the means of gaining *commitment.* Study, training, and use, on the part of the reader will be necessary but the results can someday be *"THE BIG PAYOFF."*

Junior Meetings

The Quarterly for Juniors

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TOPICS FOR JULY

July 5. **What's in This Library?** John 20:31; I John 5:13.

July 12. **Learning to Use My Bible.** John 5:39; Acts 17:11.

July 19. **Helps for Using the Bible.** Eph. 6:11-17.

July 26. **Practice in Using My Bible.** Mark 4:14-20.

TOPICS FOR AUGUST

Aug. 2. **Learning from My Bible.** Acts 17:10-12.

Aug. 9. **The Christian Minister.** John 21:15-17.

Aug. 16. **The Christian Medical Worker.** John 9:1-25.

Aug. 23. **The Christian Statesman.** Prov. 14:34; I Peter 2:17.

Aug. 30. **The Christian Layman.** Acts 11:22-30.

Send orders, with cash, for copies or subscription to International Society of Christian Endeavor, 1201 East Broad St., Columbus 5, Ohio.

United Fellowship

tinued from page 11, col. 3.)

roups are really joined with all th groups in the local churches hich the young people have come the program is designed to be ar as possible to the group "back and yet speak to the particular n in which service personnel are. ed Fellowship" operates only the direct sponsorship of the n because we are convinced that pies the same place in his unit pastor does in the local church. s a youth-centered program and members of the group are re- le for meetings and projects. ly the groups meet once each Many of them in the U. S. A. n weekday nights so as not to e with the individual's partici- in the local church programs adays.

n will not permit even a small g of the things groups have Chapels have been built, Bible conducted, choirs formed, pa- presented, special events success- onsored. Through the program people, never found by the chur- ve been led to a Christian faith ny young churchmen will find ay into the ministry. Thousands g people in the service, contrary lar ideas, are using their spare ing things in "United Fellow- which they, their church, their , and the Master can be proud.

Helpful Leaflets

ver, youth in the service must separated from the local church. Fellowship" is committed to the making their experience in the only a connected part of their life which begins and ends in l church. That is why we are erned that we publish leaflets *"Meet Your New Pastor— aplain," "Your Church Back "Stay on That High Road," and Good Word" to help young peo- me oriented to military life and ual opportunities. That is why e the transition from the home uth group to the fellowship on as easy as possible. That is why appealing to pastors and church o keep in touch with their youth e away from home. One of ars they will be coming back shall have failed if, together, we help them find a new place in urch.

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eaflets and other materials can tained from United Fellowship testants, 122 Maryland Avenue, Washington 2, D. C.

Welcome To Denver

(Continued from page 4, col. 2.)

Registration Contest Keen

Various state and provincial unions have been competing in the registration contest for Denver. At the end of April Pennsylvania led in the total contest in Division A with the District of Columbia second and Wisconsin third. For the month of April the District of Columbia had the highest increase, followed by Golden Rule Union and Texas.

Ontario Union continued at the end of April to hold first place for having the highest registration percentage of its minimum goal in Division B. North Carolina was second with Kentucky in third position. The union having the greatest increase during April was Ontario. Delaware followed with Tennessee in third place.

The various unions will march in the mammoth parade Saturday afternoon during the convention in the order in which they finish in the registration contest which closed June 1. Final plans are being made by the general committee in Denver headed by William Earl Martin. A thousand and one things have been done and great preparations are underway to entertain the delegates and to make their stay a comfortable one, one long to be remembered.

Many outstanding features are being planned for the music end of the convention. At each evening session there will be special chorus numbers and other music. Clayton K. Brace, minister of music of the Central Christian Church, will be the song leader.

Various business sessions of the International Society will be conducted prior to and during the convention.

A Pre-Prayer Service is scheduled for Monday, June 22, at 4:30 P.M. in Central Christian Church, which will be headquarters. Dr. Clyde W. Meadows, program chairman, will be in charge.

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